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Nazis Continue Powerful Thrust Towards Leningrad; Terrific Battle Imminent

London, Aug. 22.

THE Germans appear to have made no further progress in their big thrust on Leningrad, according to latest reports.

The usual Russian communique states that Russian and German troops are engaged in a battle along the whole front. Fighting was particularly fierce in the areas of Kingisepp, Novgorod, and Gomel. There is no news from Berlin or Moscow of fighting nearer Leningrad than Kingisepp, which is some 70 miles south-west of the city.

In the Ukraine, the position is still obscure. A Russian spokesman said last night that Odessa would neither be a Tobruk nor a Dunkirk. He added that some distance from Odessa, fierce fighting was in progress.

Big Battle Imminent

More than one million Soviet troops, it is estimated, are engaged in the defence of Leningrad, says a despatch to the Vichy news agency from the Soviet frontier. The big battle which is imminent before the Soviet port may become the bloodiest of the war, it adds.

Referring to the fighting in the Gomel sector the message says that big Soviet units massed before Gomel were apparently ordered to cut the Nazi salient in the Smolensk area while other Red troops north of the salient tried to reach Vitebsk. The German Command frustrated these plans, attacking the Russian rear with tanks rushed up from the Smolensk and Kiev regions.

The despatch adds that at present Gomel and its environs are in German hands, and advanced German mechanized units are reported to have reached Briansk, 150 miles northeast of Gomel. It is not known whether the German attack from Briansk will be directed against Moscow or Kiev but it seems likely that it may be against Kiev, which is already threatened to the south-west.

London Comment

The defence of Russia is the main topic of comment in London editorials which generally express the view that the Soviet military machine is now facing its severest test. The "Times" says that nine weeks is a long period by the *blitzkrieg* standard and the end of this period sees the Russian tanks still closed and the Russian spirit still high.

"However urgent as our own needs may be we must remember that Russia is at present bearing the main weight of this war and of the Nazi onslaught in which she has made voluntary sacrifices for the common cause of a type almost unknown in history," the paper adds. Russia has put up resistance which has exceeded in tenacity and skill anything yet achieved in land warfare of the past two years. Her cause is our own. She can count on the undivided sympathy of the whole British people in the dark and dangerous period through which she is now passing.

"The sympathy must be expressed in deeds, not in words, and we must exert all our ingenuity as well as our energy to afford her support in every field wherein she stands in need."

Tremendous Strain

The "Daily Telegraph" declares that the strain on Russia is tremendous, but her troops are sworn to the motto of France in the last war: "They shall not pass." While the Russian armies stand together the strain on Naziism grows greater. On the first halt of the invasion Berlin but up the defence that the German armies were not concerned with territorial gains, which could be disadvantageous.

The grapes were sour but the excuse was in fact sound strategy. With the Russian forces keeping the field the Germans will find territorial gains scorched earch most unpleasant as winter comes on."

The "News-Chronicle" says that it is impossible to overrate the magni-

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 1 *)

German Casualties In Russia War Put At 2,000,000

Moscow, Aug. 22.

Nearly 2,000,000 casualties were suffered by the Germans in the first two months of the war on the eastern front, according to a Russian estimate announced by M. Lozovsky, head of the Soviet Information Bureau.

About half this 2,000,000 were killed, he added.

"Never in history has an army been known to suffer such losses in such a short time," said M. Lozovsky. Against these losses, he said, it was true that Hitler had gained some Soviet territory, but it afforded no food supplies and contained only ruined towns and villages and blown-up factories.

Moreover, Hitler had to cope with guerrila warfare and the hatred of the populations in occupied regions.

Propaganda Disproved

Three initial points in German propaganda had been disproved by the first two months of the war, M. Lozovsky continued, namely:—

1. That the Red army was not a serious opponent.
2. That Soviet industry was incapable of standing the strain, and
3. That the Soviet population would welcome deliverance from a government ruling only by force.

The facts had shown, the spokesman continued, that the Red Army was fighting with exceptional courage. The Germans had been obliged to eat their own words about the destruction of the Red air fleet and the entire force of Red tanks.

As for the moral of the Soviet population, the German newspaper "Voelkischer Beobachter," in its issue yesterday, had been obliged to say that the "stubbornness of Soviet defence can be explained in a large measure by the consideration that Bolshevism during 25 years has succeeded in establishing such power that it is accepted without discussion by the masses."—Reuter.

Bucharest Jews Ordered To Report for Work

Istanbul, Aug. 22.

Arrivals here from Bucharest yesterday said that all Jews in Bucharest from 18 to 50 years old were ordered to report to the War Department for work as labourers on farms, railways and pipelines.

The travellers also alleged that German troops and not Rumanian soldiers killed a majority of the thousands of Jews recently reported slaughtered in such centres as Jassy. —United Press.

Death of German S.A. Leader Reported

London, Aug. 22.

The death of the S.A. group-leader Heinz Knickmann, one of the oldest Nazi Party members, while fighting on the Russian front was reported by German radio last night.

Rome radio announced earlier that Arthur Axmann, chief of the Hitler Youth, was also severly wounded, necessitating the amputation of the right hand, in action on the Eastern front.—Reuter.

Honda Back in Nanking

Nanking, Aug. 22.

Dr. Kumataro Honda, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, arrived here today by plane from Shanghai, accompanied by Mr. Shinrokuro Hidaka, Japan Minister-at-Large and another official of the Japanese embassy.—Domei.

U.S. Fighters Arrive In Russia

Washington, Aug. 22.

The Exchange Telegraph correspondent in Washington states that fighter planes have already arrived in Russia from the United States.—Reuter.

Nazis Claim Heavy Soviet Losses

Berlin, Aug. 22.

A German High Command communique, referring to the eastern fronts, claims that since the beginning of the campaign, a million and a quarter prisoners have been taken.

It continues:—"After two months of the eastern campaign the armies of Germany, started in undiminished strength with their allies in the depths of enemy country.

"On the entire front, operations are in full progress. In the southern Ukraine, the last bases of the enemy on the Dnieper are being methodically cleared with heavy losses to the enemy. North-west of Kiev, the enemy is retiring beyond the Dnieper. In the area east of Gomel, pursuit of the defeated enemy is being continued. On the front before Leningrad, and in Estonia, our troops are pressing their way steadily forward. Attacks on the Finnish front on both sides of Lake Ladoga are also gaining ground. In a series of annihilating blows, the Soviet forces have suffered unimaginably bloody losses.

Prisoners Claimed

"Since the beginning of the campaign, more than 1,250,000 prisoners have been taken. Around 14,000 tanks and 15,000 guns have been captured or destroyed. The Soviet air force has lost altogether 11,250 planes, of which 5,633 were destroyed on the ground and the rest in air battle, or by anti-aircraft guns. In addition, the enemy war effort has been seriously handicapped by the loss of important raw material sources and industrial regions."—Reuter.

Attack on Leningrad

Berlin, Aug. 22.

The German High Command hurled the full force of its massed ground and air power into the Battle of Russia yesterday, pushing home the attack on Leningrad which has already resulted in the capture of Novgorod, Kingisepp and Narva, and simultaneously hammering at Odessa on the Black Sea.

German troops were swinging into a two-pronged attack on the great Leningrad fortress area following the capture of Novgorod, which is directly south of Leningrad, and Narva and Kingisepp on the Russo-Estonian frontier.

There were no further official claims on progress of the attack in the north, aside from D.N.B. reports that the Germans were hammering furiously against outer Leningrad defences.

Odessa Drive

German storm troops redoubled the fury of their drive against the Russian fortress at Odessa throughout Wednesday night and yesterday, with German Stukas continuing their nonstop raids on Soviet troops massed on the quays for evacuation. German reports claimed last night.

Despite the heavy losses alleged to have been inflicted by the Germans, the Russians were still attempting to carry out a "Dunkirk evacuation by sea and are still trying to embark on transports," according to German informed quarters.

Along the Dnieper river, according to these circles, the Germans were also maintaining their ceaseless pressure on the ever-narrowing bridgeheads west of the river.

Dams Blown Up

It was claimed the Russians attempted to blow up the gigantic Dnieprostro dam which is now well within range of German artillery. It was claimed, however, that due to the terrific strength and size of the dam, the Russians found it impossible to destroy the structure. It was believed that the Russians had succeeded in blowing up smaller dams further down the river, causing certain amounts of flooding which may temporarily slow down the German advance.—United Press.

Menzies Offers to Resign in Order to Make Trip to London

Canberra, Aug. 22.

Mr. Robert G. Menzies, Prime Minister, announced today that he had offered to permit the leader of the Labour Party, Mr. John Curtin, to take over the national government under the leadership of himself, Mr. Curtin or anyone selected by Parliament.

This offer to resign was believed to have been made in order to enable Mr. Menzies to leave for London and represent Australia in the direction of Imperial war effort.

Political tension over this trip continued in the capital, with the ministers holding a series of meetings. A final decision was expected today.

All groups except the Labour Party have approved the proposal that Mr. Menzies proceed to London, but the Labour Party insisted that he remain at home in view of the serious situation in the south Pacific, although it approved of representation in London.—United Press.

Promotions Announced in Free-French Army

Damascus, Aug. 22.

A number of important promotions in the Free-French Army in the Levant have been made by General De Gaulle, Commander-in-Chief of the Free-French forces.

They include the promotion to the rank of General of Colonel Collet, at present Commander of the Damascus garrison and delegate of Free-France to the Syrian Government; Colonel Monclart, Governor of Jebel Druze, and Colonel Vallian, head of the Free-French air force.

Colonel Collet was one of the first high French officers to go over to the Free-French forces.—Reuter.

Soviets Prepare for Gas Attacks

Frequent warnings have been given during the last few days against possible gas attacks by the Germans on the Russians. The need for being prepared has been stressed. The picture shows a squad of Russians being taught anti-gas measures and how to make use of their gas masks.

Nazi Activity in Bulgaria May Mean Attack on Turkey

Ankara, Aug. 22.

REPORTS that fresh German troops plus Luftwaffe units were moving into Bulgaria, coupled with Italian activity in Thrace and the Aegean islands, yesterday revived the possibility Germany may demand passage of troops through Turkey, failing which the Nazis would attack Turkey.

Other developments supporting this belief were:

1. Growing evidence that the German offensive against Russia will drag on into the winter without a decision. Reliable circles stressed that about two months of good campaigning weather remain in Bulgaria and Turkey after the autumn rains have converted the Russian highway system into a bog, hence Chancellor Adolf Hitler may try a diversion on a new front.
2. The extreme likelihood that the Iranian "balloon" may go up shortly;
3. Turkish-German diplomatic activity.

Diplomats arriving from the Balkans believe that if Turkey enters the war against Germany, this might prove to be a death blow to German plans in the Balkans where Slav elements were reported to be restive.

Growing Sympathy for Soviets

These sources state that the Bulgarian Government particularly would be faced by the grave problem of growing sympathy among the masses for the Soviet Russian and Slav cause.

Although Rumanian forces have been fighting against the Russians, it was reported the Rumanian troops would not go beyond the Bug river. Simultaneously, neutral diplomats in Bucharest estimate that 90 per cent. of the Rumanian people oppose the war against Russia and favour Rumania falling out of the conflict at the first opportunity.

Balkan military circles state that Rumania will call up an additional 500,000 troops as soon as the harvest is completed but understood that these will be sent to the western and southern frontiers, and not against Russia. In this connection, it was known that there is already a large Rumanian Army in Transylvania and Rumania intends never to renounce her claims to the other half of Transylvania, ceded to Hungary under German pressure.

Speculations in Rumania

Arrivals from Bucharest via Sofia assert that Rumanian political leaders were speculating on how Germany plans to satisfy both Rumanian and Hungarian claims on Transylvania. It was understood that Germany had offered Hungary satisfaction concerning her territorial claims both in Transylvania and former Austro-Hungarian territory to the north and east of Transylvania if she enters the war against Russia.

The great majority of Rumanian political leaders reportedly contend that Germany plotted to seize Rumania at the moment she planned to invade the Ukraine, knowing that without Rumania as a starting point and without Rumanian oil, the Russian campaign would have been even more gigantic than it has already proved to be.

Rumanian political quarters now accuse Germany of encouraging Russia to occupy Bessarabia in order to further German interests, and especially to boost German popularity in Moscow which was then at an extreme low. Political quarters, however, were reported to be emphasizing that Transylvania is far more important to Rumania than Bessarabia, indicating possible Rumano-Hungarian difficulties.

World Knows Who Will Win

It was reported that M. Jules Maniu, President of the most powerful political party in Rumania, has completely reorganized his forces and recently wrote General Jon Antonescu, premier, warning him against leading the Rumanian army against the Russians beyond the east frontier of Bessarabia, adding that the world knows that Britain, not Germany, will win the war.

It was believed here that if General Maniu is able to seize power he will immediately appeal to the democracies for support.—United Press.

Force Must Match Force, Says FDR

Louisville, Ky., Aug. 22.

President Roosevelt in a message to the national convention of Young Democrats here yesterday said that "against naked force the only possible weapon is naked force.

"Across both oceans, on the oceans and above the oceans the struggle of armed forces is going on with the ghastly result of destruction and slaughter on a scale unparallelled in modern history," said the President's message.

"It had to be so," the message said. "The aggressor makes rules for such war; the defenders have no alternative but of matching destruction with more destruction, slaughter with greater slaughter."

President Roosevelt's message said that "only the defeat of sinister powers of cynical conquest" could keep the United States out of "actual war."—United Press.

Roosevelt Urged to Propose Declaration Of War

New York, Aug. 22.

A call for President Roosevelt to propose, and Congress to approve, a declaration of war against the Axis nations is made in the "New Republic," one of America's foremost Liberal weeklies.

There is a chance, the magazine says, of an "immediate and complete" victory over Hitler if the United States, Russia and Britain launch a combined assault. America, it asserts, is better prepared to fight Germany now with allies than later with none.

"If it is not our war, we should have nothing to do with it," the journal adds. "But we have decided otherwise. If it is our war, enough so that we must put our material wealth into the scales on one side only, then it is our war to fight as well."—Reuter.

Prince Bernhard Visits R.A.F. Aerodrome

London, Aug. 22.

Prince Bernhard of the Netherlands visited an R.A.F. aerodrome on Wednesday where Dutch fighter-pilots are in training. The Prince arrived in his own plane which he personally piloted.

He took off as the leader of a training formation of nine machines all piloted by Dutch flyers.

On landing, the Prince said to his compatriots, "I am proud that, thanks to the co-operation of the R.A.F., we are now able to train Dutchmen as fighter pilots here in England so that shortly we may have many Dutch squadrons in action with the R.A.F. These squadrons will fly Spitfires presented by the Netherlands East Indies.

"I am grateful for the excellent training the R.A.F. has given me and I have no doubt that all of you appreciate the facilities gven you by Great Britain. I wish you all the best of luck during and after your training."—Reuter.

Large German Reinforcements Said Arriving in Bulgaria

Ankara, Aug. 22.

Authoritative military sources here yesterday said that advanced elements of two German infantry divisions were in Bulgaria arranging billets and supplies for fresh troops.

The fresh troops were believed to be arriving directly from Germany, and were reported not to have yet seen action in Russia.

At the same time considerable reinforcements for Luftwaffe ground crews were manning aerodromes which the Germans have been strenuously multiplying and extending throughout Bulgaria, it was said.

Italian troops occupying the eastern Thrace frontier also were actively reconnoitring and improving supply bases, it was said. In addition, Italian reinforcements have arrived on the island of Samos, said reports.

The Turkish Ambassador to Berlin, M. Husrev Gerede, recently, called at the Führer's headquarters where Chancellor Adolf Hitler assured him that Turkey had nothing to fear from Germany, said authoritative sources.

The best military opinion here was that the Russo-German front might settle down to trench warfare in the northern sector, in anticipation of winter coming on. The Russians were said to be confident they could hold the east shore of the Dnieper river.—United Press.

Suicide for Japan to Fight—Sir V. Sassoon

Singapore, Aug. 22.

"It would be sheer suicide for Japan to fight, as she has not control of the air, without which her navy cannot operate," said Sir Victor Sassoon on arrival here yesterday. He added that he did not think Japan would go to war.—Reuter.

U.S., Britain May Be Ready to Use Force in Orient

London, Aug. 22.

President Roosevelt and Mr. Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, were believed yesterday to have decided that any further Japanese move southward will be met by joint Anglo-American forcible resistance. It was assumed that this would automatically mean that the United ABCD front would halt Japan.

The decision, believed to have been taken during the recent memorable meeting at sea of the two leaders, reiterated the continued determination of the democracies to avoid any provocation of Japan which would lead to war in the Pacific, but from the strategic viewpoint it was believed that the United States and Great Britain agreed that Japan had now reached the deadline in her southward push.

Regardless of this firmness, however, separate American and British diplomatic conversations with Japan are being pursued.

Ready to Give Japan Chance

The present calm around the Pacific power-keg was not regarded as meaning that the danger of an explosion has lessened. On the other hand, Washington and London are ready to give Japan every chance to abandon her aggressive ways.

There were unconfirmed reports in this connection that the United States has fixed a time-limit of several weeks after which Washington will consider it useless to continue the American-Japanese conversations.

Reliable circles said that in the course of recent weeks during informal diplomatic conversations, the United States has proposed that Japan should neutralize Indo-China and Thailand—the idea being to give both a status similar to that enjoyed by Switzerland in Europe.

The Japanese response was said to have been negatively evasive and evasively negative.

Into the Ash-Can

This development was reported to have occurred before Japan assumed effective control of Indo-China, and their encroachment there was considered to have swept the American proposal into the ash-can.

Rather surprisingly, however, as the Washington and Tokyo talks continued Japan was said to have suggested reaching an agreement by drastically limiting armament at Singapore, the Netherlands East Indies, Australia and the Philippines, and also to help end the Sino-Japanese war by withdrawing American aid.

Japan's idea was stated to have been to enlist United States collaboration for the purpose of at least preventing further rearmament in the regions named. Washington was reported to have considered the Japanese suggestion as being "preposterously comical."—United Press.

Japan May Join Anglo, Saxon Bloc Says U.S. Publisher

Los Angeles, Aug. 22

Mr. Carson Taylor, publisher of the "Manila Bulletin," last night told the press that Japan may "suddenly withdraw from the Axis and align herself with the Anglo-American bloc."

"The Japanese," he added, "are well-known for their ability to blow hot and cold and thus they now face a situation in which they do not know which way to turn.

"The Japanese people, I think, would welcome a change from the German ties and an alliance with the United States."

He said that Japan was anxious for some time now to withdraw from China and an alliance with the United States to furnish a face-saving and acceptable excuse.

The Philippines, he added, was extremely nervous over the threat of Japanese aggression.—United Press.

Singapore, Bangkok Train Service Reduced

Singapore, Aug. 23.

It is officially announced that owing to a reduction of traffic, the train service between Singapore and Bangkok, which is at present bi-weekly, is to be reduced to once weekly, from September 2.—Reuter.

Third Big German Offensive Believed Halted

By "Annalist"

London, Aug. 22.

THE Germans yesterday claimed Narva, Novgorod and Kherson. The Russian communique speaks only of stubborn fighting at Odessa, Gomel and Novgorod. The loss of Kherson was a foregone conclusion with the Germans overruning the lower reaches of the west bank of the Dnieper. It is a considerable commercial port, but could not be defended by improvized forts, especially as it is on the wrong side of the river.

On the other hand, the forces left behind at Odessa are fighting desperately, and so far with success. It should prove a difficult nut to crack, especially as the Germans will probably attempt its reduction with the aid of Rumanian troops.

No Material Change

On the rest of the Ukrainian front the situation has not altered materially and passage of the Dnieper has not been forced. It will take some time for the High Command to get together a sufficient sriking force and all the paraphernalia required for an operation of this magnitude.

Besides, there are indications that the main attack has been switched back north once again, with Leningrad for an objective.

This offensive is now in full swing, but it is not likely to be as prolonged as the first two, although it will be intensive while it lasts.

The Russians have still room to employ the cushion tactics that have proved so successful hitherto, which enables them to absorb the shock without undue loss to themselves while exacting a costly penalty from the enemy.

They are, however, getting very near the region where they will be fighting with their backs to the wall in defence of the great industrial belt of Leningrad.

Then they will not be able to yield any further, but it will remain to be seen whether the German blows will not have lost much of their weight.

Another Thrust

A German thrust is also developing in the central sector of Gomel, between Smolensk and Kiev. It has met with local success, but it is not yet clear whether the Germans will continue the drive eastwards towards Moscow or southwestward so as to menace the rear of Kiev.

The numbers engaged in these titanic battles are so immense that it is obvious that even the Germans cannot put their maximum weight into all fronts at once.

But this sector is undoubtedly one to which they attach utmost importance, as it is directed against Moscow, and it is probable that they will make a desperate effort to effect that breach which has so far defied all their efforts.—Reuter.

Offensive Against N. France Continued

Folkestone, Aug. 22.

ROARING over the English Channel, large numbers of bombers and fighters of the R.A.F. again carried out a widespread offensive sweep of northern France today. A powerful force of bombers, escorted by numerous fighters, was seen early today heading for the northern coast of France. Upon their return it was reported that the fighters had participated in action.—United Press.

London, Aug. 22.

Blenheims of the Bomber Command, escorted by fighters, bombed the iron and steel works at Ijmuiden in Holland and railways and industrial targets in northern France yesterday.

Coastal Command aircraft, with a fighter escort, attacked enemy shipping off the French coast in a daylight sweep.

Blenheim aircraft carried out three attacks on enemy occupied territory yesterday, states an Air Ministry communique. In each of them they were escorted by forces of fighters, and no bombers were lost.

An attack was made on the iron and steel works at Ijmuiden, in Holland, where direct hits were obtained on rolling mills and other parts of works.

Raids Over France

In two offensives carried out over northern France, industrial targets and railway communications in St. Omer and Bethune areas were bombed. The fighter escort fought a number of engagements with enemy fighters, one of which was destroyed.

Enemy E-boats in the Channel were attacked by our fighters with cannon and machine-gun fire. Fourteen of our fighters are missing, but one of the pilots is safe.

Other fighters escorted aircraft of the Coastal Command in an attack on enemy shipping off the French coast. No aircraft were lost in this operation.

Many hundreds of R.A.F. fighters participated in yesterday's daylight operations on the other side of the Channel.

Attack on Holland

Bombers, with fighter escorts, have now "taken in hand" factories in Holland where the Germans are making armaments.

On Thursday morning Blenheims of the Bomber Command, accompanied by many squadrons of fighters, attacked a steel foundry at Ijmuiden. This foundry lies about a mile inland on the north side of Ijmuiden harbour, where the North Sea channel from Amsterdam flows in, states the Air Ministry News Service.

These works produce high grade pig-iron such as is used for gas engines, cylinder steel for steam cylinders, and strong carbon iron for Diesel cylinders, hydraulic presses and pistons.

The rolling mill—a vital part of the works—was hit by several bombs released by the first wave of Blenheims. A second wave followed within a few minutes and more bombs burst between rows of chimneys in the centre of the works.

Before R.A.F. bombers left the coast they machine-gunned a barrack square near the sand dunes.

In other sorties Blenheims, again protected by fighters, bombed industrial objectives and railways in Northern France.

German Bomber Shot Down

R.A.F. fighters shot down one enemy bomber into the sea, off the east coast of England, shortly before dusk yesterday evening.

An enemy bomber which tried to cross the north-east coast of England in daylight this morning was chased by fighters and shot down into the sea about three miles from the shore. —Reuter.

[Reuter.

(Continued on page 2, col. 2 *)

Russians Bomb Berlin Again

London, Aug. 22.

Red Air Fleet bombers struck at the Berlin district again on Wednesday night, the Moscow radio announced yesterday. High explosives and incendiaries were dropped on military objectives and industrial works, "and all hit targets," it was claimed.

Fires were observed in the bombed area, Moscow radio stated. It claimed that all Soviet planes returned safely. —United Press.

Americans Chase Off Nazi Bomber

Reykjavik, Iceland, Aug. 22.

American-piloted Tomahawks chased the German Heinkel-III which shot out of a cloud bank over the aerodrome yesterday, resulting in a 45-minute alarm. It was disclosed later.

The bomber fired on the Tomahawks but an air battle failed to develop when the American chasers lost the plane in the clouds. American-piloted Tomahawks and Catalinas are patrolling Iceland night and day.—United Press.

Hull Reiterates U.S. Policy

Washington, Aug. 22.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, yesterday reiterated strongly the United States' policy in the Pacific area, of opposition to intervention or transfer of territory by force.

This comment was made in connection with reports published in New York that Japanese maps now show that Japan will annex certain small islands within 70 miles of the Philippines, including the Spratley islands.

Mr. Hull said he was not fully acquainted with facts of publication of the maps or reports, but reminded enquirers of the standard United States policies regarding forceful annexation of territory in the Pacific or any other ocean.

The Secretary of State said he would investigate the matter before commenting specifically on the printed allegations.—United Press.

Free French Destroyer Enters Mexican Waters

Acapulco, Mexico, Aug. 22.

A Free French destroyer, believed to be the Triomphant, entered Acapulco yesterday afternoon and sailed at 7.30 o'clock for an unknown destination.

The warship neither loaded nor unloaded while in port.

It was believed to be the first time since the war that a Free French warship had entered a port in north American waters.

It was understood that several officers had conferred with the port authorities prior to departure.—United Press.

Conditions in Syria Expected to Improve

Cairo, Aug. 22.

The Board of Trade regulation issued on Wednesday permitting trade with Syria is expected to help to bring down the cost of living there.

One of the reasons for the present high cost in Syria is the fact that the Vichy regime left Syria short of essential supplies. The British and Free French authorities have now arranged for 5,000 tons of wheat to be delivered to Damascus at the rate of 150 tons daily.

The currency will remain stabilised at 8-33, which obviates the necessity for a black bourse.—Reuter.

Petrol to Be Rationed In Portugal

Lisbon, Aug. 21.

Petrol will be rationed in Portugal as from today, according to a decree published by the Ministry of Economic affairs this morning.

Petroleum and its by-products may also be rationed in the near future.

Privately-owned cars will not be able to be used on Sunday, Monday and Thursday of each week.

All car-owners will have to inform the authorities of the amount of petrol they have in stock.—Havas Telemondial.

U.S. Shipments to Vladivostok Matter of Sentiment—Ishii

Tokyo, Aug. 22.

JAPANESE action to deal with United States war material shipments to Vladivostok cannot be regulated strictly by international law, and the matter of sentiment must be taken into account was the declaration made to foreign correspondents by Mr. Koh Ishii, Deputy Spokesman of the Information Board during today's regular press conference.

Mr. Ishii said, however, that the waters between Japan and Vladivostok legally were open and Japan was closely watching all developments. The spokesman said that there would be "some difference" if shipments were made via the Indian Ocean instead of the northern route. He reiterated however, that the whole case essentially was a matter of sentiment.

Recalling the case of the Asama Maru, N.Y.K. liner which was stopped by a British cruiser at sea off Tokyo Bay on Jan. 21, 1940, the deputy spokesman said the case had aroused national feelings.

Replying to a query, Mr. Ishii said that the recent strong editorials denouncing American shipments represented the voice of the Japanese people, but not necessarily the attitude of the Japanese government.

Other Considerations Included

The Deputy Spokesman declared, "The Straits are open to international shipping. But the question cannot be judged from a legal standpoint only. There are other considerations which must also be included."

Mr. Ishii declined to answer the question of whether Japan's objection to United States shipments was based on the proximity of Vladivostok, or on the fundamental question of aid to the U.S.S.R.

A German correspondent asked "Can there be any guarantee that United States bombers shipped to the Soviet Union will not be stationed in the Vladivostok area?"

The spokesman replied, "I do not know, but of course we hope for such a guarantee."—Domei.

Press Urges "Strong Expression"

Tokyo, Aug. 22.

The "Hochi," "Kokumin" and "Miyako Shimbun" published similarly-worded editorials today on the problem of United States shipments of oil to Vladivostok and admitted that in view of Washington's concern over aid to Great Britain and Russia, it was extremely likely such shipments would be increased in the future.

The newspapers urged Japan to give strong expression to its views regarding such shipments to Vladivostok. They pointed out that, although such shipments of high octane petrol have been embargoed as far as Japan is concerned, Russia has been able to get these supplies.

"And what is more, that the ships doing so graze our territorial waters en route to Vladivostok...makes it very much a matter of concern to Japan," the newspapers stated.

The three newspapers expressed belief that the shipments constituted the first step in drawing Soviet Russia into the so-called "encirclement ring."—United Press.

Imperial War Cabinet Lauded By Canadian Prime Minister

London, Aug. 22.

MR. W. L. Mackenzie King, Prime Minister of Canada, saw Lord Cranborne, Secretary of State for the Dominions, at the Dominions Office yesterday afternoon. He also called on Mr. Angus Macdonald, Canadian Minister of Defence, at his hotel.

A large gathering of journalists, presided over by Mr. Brendan Bracken, Minister of Information, met Mr. Mackenzie King at the Ministry of Information later when he was questioned on his views about an Imperial war cabinet.

In reply the Canadian Prime Minister said he thought that they had the most perfect continuous conference of cabinets that any group of nations could possibly have. It was essential to have effective means of communication between different parts.

"I have been in office many years," said Mr. Mackenzie King, "and I say without hesitation that I cannot conceive a more effective means of communication than now exists."

He added that as head of the Government he had received communications direct from Mr. Winston Churchill and was also able to communicate with him. In addition, communications came almost hourly from the Dominions Office giving a complete picture of what was taking place.

Moreover, the Canadian High Commissioner in London obtained a personal account of what was going on from the Dominions Secretary from day to day, while Mr. Malcolm MacDonald, British High Commissioner in Canada, received other communications which he was able to impart personally to the Prime Minister or other Ministers of Canada.

In Times of Emergency

At all times, but particularly in times of great emergency, important decisions should be made not by one man but by the Government as a whole. Under present arrangements, if a communication was addressed by the United Kingdom Government to the Government of Canada the Canadian Prime Minister was able to give expression to the collective opinion of the Cabinet, representing Parliament and the people of Canada.

"It might seem," went on Mr. Mackenzie King, "that some Imperial Cabinet sitting in London would be more effective in making decisions. But what is expressed today through the Cabinets of the Dominions is infinitely more effective in reaching quick and true decisions than any other arrangements could possibly be.

"I was present at the war committee of the British Cabinet on Thursday. I would not be in a position, on my own initiative, to say, without consultation with my colleagues at Ottawa, and through them with their service colleagues, just what was the opinion which could be given to the Government. That would mean cabling to the other side and getting word back before I could communicate.

"It is very much easier to give Cabinet opinion by being able to discuss it with my colleagues in all its phases, and thus represent it to the Government here as collective opinion."

Relations Never Closer

Mr. Mackenzie King said that there had never been a time when relations had been closer than they were today, nor when they had had less in the way of differences between them. There had never been a single point of difference on any essential matter since the beginning of the war between the Canadian and United Kingdom Governments.

In the last war differences arose continuously between governments and between military and civil authorities. In this war there had not been any difference between military and civil authorities or between governments themselves.

The reason was that before any important step had been taken, the Dominions had been consulted and had been able to express their views, and a general concensus of opinion had been reached as a result.—Reuter.

Ketch Cynjo at Honolulu After Eventful Voyage

Honolulu, Aug. 22.

A story of battling heavy seas was related here yesterday by four weary crew members of the 25 ton ketch Cynjo when it ended a 6,000 mile voyage from the China coast.

The Cynjo sailed from Shanghai on June 20 and was not heard from until it put in at Midway island 38 days later with water and provisions low and crew members suffering from exhaustion.

Constant rough weather battered the vessel throughout the voyage said Captain J. C. Sever, 29, of Santa Monica, California. His pretty, brunette wife who made the daring voyage with her husband, was too ill to continue from Midway and came here on a steamer. She met the Cynjo when it docked.

May Not Sail to U.S.

The Cynjo left Shanghai with only four persons aboard, Capt. and Mrs. Sever, Thomas Bowers, 27, of Dublin, and Albert Wickdahl, 26, of Kennydale, Washington. However, the despatch from Honolulu and a previous despatch from Midway said five persons made the voyage, indicating that a fifth man was taken aboard somewhere after the ketch left Shanghai.

Apparently th- Cynjo will end its voyage here because Capt. Sever, is a member of the United States naval reserve and probably will be called to active duty immediately, it was reported.

The Cynjo had been due to continue to San Francisco. The last lap of the voyage, from Midway to Honolulu, was made in 20 dyas.

The likelihood that the Cynjo's voyage may be halted was only one of the vessel's troubles, however. Two members of the crew are not Americans and were not allowed to come ashore, while immigration authorities debated their plight.

Saga of the Cynjo

The saga of the Cynjo began in San Francisco in August, 1939, when the Severs were married. Capt. Sever was an officer on the President Pierce. He took a long leave of absence and the couple went to Hongkong where he designed and built the ketch.

In May, 1940, with Mrs. Sever's brother as the third crew member, the Severs started for Yokohoma. But a typhoon interrupted their journey and they put in at Keelung, Formosa for repairs and were promptly jailed by the Japanese.

After three weeks imprisonment they were forced to leave the Cynjo behind. They finally obtained release of the craft in October, 1940 and it was shipped to Shanghai.

The Severs spent November, December, January and February getting their battered craft ready—it was sunk by a typhoon while in Keelung harbour—and started for San Francisco from Shanghai last March 10. But another typhoon wrecked the Cynjo. The vessel was hurled on the breakwater near Woosung. More months then were spent repairing the craft before it was ready for its final start last June.—United Press.

Roosevelt Returns To Hyde Park

Washington, Aug. 22.

President Roosevelt left by train today for his Hyde Park residence where he will receive the Duke of Kent on Saturday.—Reuter.

★Nazi Thrust At Leningrad

(Continued from page 1)

fidence of the Red Army and the Russian people throughout their ordeal. For 20 years the Russians have been toiling to build up a new and great country. Now if necessary they are willing to smash not merely the treasures which were their heritage but the achievements of their own labour if it becomes necessary for victory, the daily says.

"That sacrifice in the common cause more than ever merits admiration and gratitude. It will stir us to greater efforts."

Offensive Reaching Climax

As Hitler's third offensive moves to its climax, great battles are raging in three main areas of the 2,000-mile front in Russia.

Following the dramatic call by Marshal Voroshilov to the people of Leningrad to help his forces to beat off the invader, the Germans officially claim the capture of three towns in the path of their drive towards the Soviet port and naval base. These towns are Norgorod, 100 miles to the south; Narva, on the Esthonian frontier west of Leningrad, and Kingisepp, 15 miles east of Narva.

The fall of Kingisepp, 75 miles west of Leningrad, had been previously admitted by the Russians, who now officially admit the evacuation of the important railway centre of Gomel, about half way between Smolensk and Kiev. Fighting began in the Gomel region two days ago.

Bitter Fighting

A German High Command communique indicated that the capture of the three towns claimed by them followed the reduction, after several days' bitter fighting, of a heavily fortified and stubbornly defended position between Lake Ilmen an Lake Peipus.

In the Ukraine the heaviest fighting seems to be going on round Odessa, which Marshal Budenny may be trying to hold as a Soviet "Tobruk."

The troops defending Odessa are entrenched on every side, except the sea, and have for some days been subjected to heavy land and air attacks by combined German, Rumanian and Hungarian forces.

Third Area

The third main battle area is the Gomel sector. Gomel lies east of the Dnieper, and it is thought in London that the German advance there may, following a drive towards Kharkov, be designed to cut the communications of the Soviet armies defending the line of the river.—Reuter.

Rear-Admiral Spooner Arrives at Singapore

Singapore, Aug. 23.

Rear-Admiral E. J. Spooner has arrived to take up his appointment as Rear-Admiral in Malaya and in charge of naval establishments in Singapore, succeeding Rear-Admiral T. B. Drew Miller.—Reuter.

★R.A.F. Continues Offensive

(Continued from page 1)

London, Aug. 22.

A Heinkel 111, which was trying to escape towards the Dutch coast this morning, was chased out across the North Sea, and then shot down 60 miles off the English coast by two fighter pilots of the Burma Squadron.

Each pilot attacked the bomber in turn, until it burst into flames and dived into the water. Some of its crew were seen to clamber into a rubber dinghy.

Twelve hours earlier, another pilot of the same Hurricane Squadron had destroyed a Dornier bomber. He was on convoy patrol when he noticed a bomb burst in the water and saw the convoy's guns opening up. A few minutes later, he saw an aircraft which he could not at first identify. Overhauling it, he recognized it as a Dornier. He made two attacks, and the enemy made some return fire before the enemy aircraft burst into flames. The British pilot made one more attack, and by this time the bomber was well alight. Suddenly it lost height, glided into the sea and disappeared in a patch of foam.—Reuter.

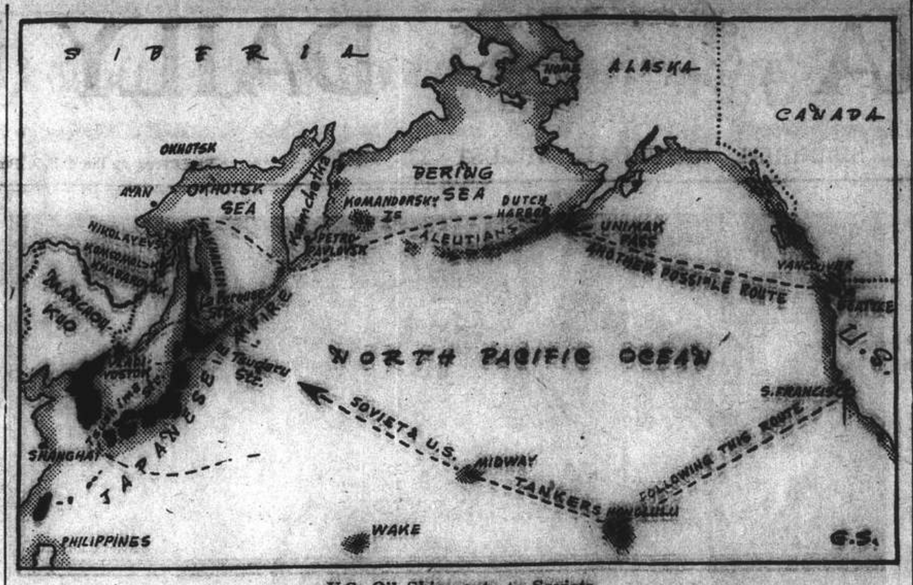
Raid on Alexandria

Cairo, Aug. 22.

A Ministry of the Interior communique announcing an air raid on Alexandria last night states that bombs were dropped, causing three deaths and six injuries. Slight damage was done.—Reuter.

Monks Charged With Smoking Heroin

Abbot Wan Kwan and three other monks, one nun and three employees of the Yi Su Temple at 121 Kansu Road were brought before the First Special District Court yesterday charged with smoking heroin. Several other monks of a Haining Road temple were similarly charged. They were all remanded in custody pending further investigations. One of the accused, a waiter in the employ of the first temple was alleged to have confessed at the police station that daily he would receive eight packages of the contraband which he handed over to the monks.



U.S. Oil Shipments to Soviets

Map shows the route being taken by American tankers carrying oil to Soviet Russia and a possible route that might be taken from Seattle, which precludes the necessity of the ships passing through the Straits of Tsugaru, which has caused objections to be voiced in Japanese circles. Yesterday Mr. Koh Ishii, Cabinet Information Board spokesman, said that the shipments were a matter of sentiment to Japan and that there would be some difference if shipments were made by the Indian Ocean route instead of by the northern route.

Italy's Toughest Nut Now Is "Battle of Potato" in Greece

Rome, Aug. 22.

ITALY today is waging the "battle of the potato" in Greece. The problem of feeding Greece has been the toughest economic nut the Italians have had to crack thus far, since Greece even before the war always was dependent on food imports to live.

Fortunately for the Italians, occupied territory in Yugoslavia is more or less self-sufficient as far as food is concerned.

When Italian troops took over the occupation of Greece there were hardly any stocks of food of any kind in the country. What the retreating armies had not destroyed had already been eaten up. The Italians immediately started applying all the system which they had devised during the years of their own struggle to achieve self-sufficiency. Besides immediately shipping to Greece large quantities of foodstuffs they installed the system of "Amasio" for all unharvested crops.

Amasio (amassing) is a system in which the Government buys crops direct from the farmer and then supervises and controls their distribution. The producer is permitted to keep as much for himself and family as the government believes he will need for one year. In Italy all grains, sugar beets and olive oil are amassed. Meat is under a similar system, since farmers must report what quantity of livestock they have on hand and cannot slaughter any animals without government permission.

Same System in Greece

Now the same products are being amassed in Greece, with the addition of potatoes and other durable vegetables, and will be strictly rationed to enable the Greeks to survive the winter.

The Greeks always have imported more than half the wheat they consumed and Italian agricultural scientists who have been investigating terrain, came to the conclusion that the wheat crop can not materially be increased—hence the battle of the potato.

Experts believe Greece can grow four times as many potatoes as it produced this year, not only by diverting from other crops but also by opening up entirely new fields. During their 12 years struggle to attain food self-sufficiency, the Italians have lived on much of the soil which was classed as unusable by other peoples.

Meanwhile, the Italians are continuing to ship to Greece as much food as they think they can spare without dislocating their own economy. The "Messaggero" yesterday announced with some pride that bread rations for Greek workers in heavy industries and road workers had been increased to 320 grams daily—about 11¼ ounces.—United Press.

Menzies Urged to Go to London

Canberra, Aug. 21.

Mr. William M. Hughes, Minister of Navy, urging the Prime Minister, Mr. Robert G. Menzies to go to London despite the opposition of the Labour Party, declared in Parliament today, "The only one who can induce the United States to throw in her lot with us and send ships to the Pacific is Britain. We must have her help. We cannot defend ourselves alone." Therefore, Mr. Menzies should go to London to express the views of Australia he added.—Domei.

Britain Denies Lend Lease Misuse

London, Aug. 22.

The British Embassy in Washington has presented the United States Government a memorandum Sweepingly refuting recent reports that Great Britain had been abusing Lend-and-Lease supplies from America, it was learned yesterday.

The memorandum includes the following points:

1. Great Britain is exporting no Lend-and-Lease materials;
2. No profiteering is allowed in connection with distribution of Lend-and-Lease materials within Britain;
3. Pledges that no Lend-and-Lease goods on the future will be used for export.

It was understood that Britain explained to the Unied States Government that British steel and other materials were exported to South America under contracts signed months before the Lend-and-Lease bill became a law, and these materials had actually left Britain before passage of the act.

Certain Commodities Exported

It was admitted, however, that certain Lend-and-Lease commodities which had become ingredients of finished British industrial products had been exported. Machinery was considered a good example of this.

Both United States and British authorities stated that it would be mutually disadvantageous if the Empire ceased to be a commercially going concern.

The statement did not deny that Great Britain had occasionally used American tankers to import oil from Latin-America, but it stressed that it was obviously essential to the conduct of war to get tankers at points from which they could be brought over the shortest distance and with the least wastage.—United Press.

FUNERAL

Mr. Henry Ashford

Funeral services were held yesterday afternoon at the Bubbling Well Cemetery for the late Mr. Henry Ashford, with Dean A. C. S. Trivett of Holy Trinity Cathedral officiating. The late Mr. Ashford was for many years associated with Shanghai Dockyards Limited as naval architect, and his loss will be keenly felt, not only by his family but by a host of friends. A beautiful cross of flowers from his wife, Elizabeth, and a spray of flowers from his two children, Avis and Jim, were lowered into the grave with the casket. The chief-mourners representing the deceased's family who are in England were:—Messrs. J. A. Bonnyman, H. E. Arnhold and F. A. Pollock. The casket was borne to the grave by Messrs. T. G. Baillie, L. Beattie, H. Craig, W. S. Burns, T. J. Storey and Captain R. E. Smith. The deceased was a mason and member of Tuscan Lodge No. 1027, E.C., which was represented by the Worshipful Master, Mr. G. J. Day, officers and brethren.

Floral offerings were placed upon the grave from:—

Elizabeth; Avis and Jim; The Chairman; Directors and Staff of Shanghai Dockyards, Limited; Mr. J. A. Bonnyman; Tuscan Lodge and Royal Arch Chapter No. 1027 E.C.; British Naval Authorities, (Shanghai); The Jardine Engineering Corp. Ltd.; Lloyds Register of Shipping; Mollers' Ltd.; G. L. Shaw and Co.; Captain, Officers and Engineers ss "Shinai"; H. Arnhold; M. T. G. Baillie; Mr. and Mrs. L. Beattie; Mr. and Mrs. W. S. Burns; Mr. J. C. Charlton; H. Craig; Mr. Eric Davies; J. Powell Davies; Elder, Pye, Macnab and Stewart; Mr. A. D. Fraser and Mr. R. A. Saunders; Mr. T. Henry Gwynne; Mr. F. J. Hill; W. D. Johnston; Mr. and Mrs. William Lyle; Mr. and Mrs. D. MacCallum; Gwen and Hans Pedersen; Mr. F. A. Pollock; Captain F. L. Sabel; Captain T. Yuan; A. S. Russell; H. W. Nickless; John Smith; Captain R. E. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. W. G. Smith; Mr. and Mrs. P. Tenlssen, Tatiana and Marie; Emm. P. Yannoulatos; Boy Chang; Boy Ching; and others.

Funeral arrangements were under the direction of the International Funeral Directors.

Typhoon Swerves Away From Shanghai

Local residents heaved a sigh of relief yesterday when they learned that the typhoon had swerved from its path, giving Shanghai a wide berth and gone in the direction of Korea. The first sign of the unwelcome visitor changing its destination came in the afternoon when the sun made its appearance and was followed by fine weather.

Apart from some strong guests of wind Shanghai entirely escaped the affects of the typhoon. The absence of rain during the day gave cause for gratification as the city had not recovered from the flood which followed he heavy rainfall of a few days ago.

Today the weather is expected to be overcast to cloudy with probably showery weather and strong northwesterly winds over our regions. Owing to the typhoon making its advance northward, a cyclonic storm with rain over the Yellow Sea and Korea is predicted while cloudy weather with strong north-westerly to south-westerly winds over the Eastern Sea is expected.

With three serious floods doing considerable damage to crops besides rendering many streets in the city almost impassable on foot, local residents were looking forward to the advent of the typhoon with misgivings.

Chinese Doctor Is Spirited Away

Dr. Wong Pah Yuen, a Chinese medical practioner living at 251 Sinza Road was the victim of a Hongkew kidnapping yesterday morning. At about 8.30 a.m. he was going along East Seward Road in a private rickshaw when he was held up near Kungping Road by three Chinese who bundled him into a waiting car and drove off in an easterly direction. The licence number of the car was not ascertained, but up to a late hour last night no trace was found of the victim.

Lieut.-General Sir James Handyside Marshall-Cornwall, appointed a General Officer Commanding-in-Chief, was trained as a "gunner," and has had long and distinguished service in the Near and Middle East. He was for four years in Berlin as Military Attache; was responsible for the recent reorganization of the Egyptian Army, and has twice served in special appointments in Turkey since 1921. He has paid special attention to the defences of Western Egypt and those of the important dams which control the Nile waters.

Inside Story of "Radiolocation"

The first details of "radiolocation," Britain's new and secret weapon against the Nazi bomber, were disclosed in London recently by Air Chief Marshal Sir Philip Joubert. He said that it had helped to win the Battle of Britain and had been one of the most important factors in the war, states the "Manchester Guardian."

Its development is the result of a scientist's vision of the possibilities of certain electrical phenomena and of experiments in 1935 with an old lorry operating on a country road near Daventry as a laboratory.

The scientist was a 49-year-old Scot, Mr. Robert Alexander Watson Watt, scientific adviser on telecommunications to the Ministry of Aircraft Production. He has applied radiolocation to the detection of ships as well as aircraft and it has already had a profound influence on air, military, and naval strategy.

A Close Secret

Sir Philip Joubert said he was making the first official disclosure of the system. I think and hope, he said, that it has been one of the best kept secrets of this war, and it is certainly one of the most important factors in our war organization.

"Radiolocation was born in secret and it has come to adolescence and almost to manhood with the general public unaware of its existence. It is not a new science. It is a development of existing knowledge and the application to war needs of a scientific fact. It was the need of the Royal Air Force to obtain early warning of enemy air attack that brought it into being by the development of what might be called a wireless trick in the laboratory into a practical weapon of war.

Experiments in Lorry

In its origin it was the conception of one man who had the vision to see the possibilities inherent in certain electrical phenomena. The initial experiments were made in an ancient lorry on a country road in the neighbourhood of Daventry in March, 1935. As a result of these experiments a team of brilliant young scientists and a number of serving officers interested in the problem collected together and worked for many months to produce radiolocation in its initial form. It took about four years of continuous experiment to work it up to the state of efficiency it had reached when the war began. The threat of war in 1938 speeded up the work, and when war broke out the system was in existence.

The result of operations since the outbreak of war had demonstrated very clearly the vital nature of this achievement. Briefly it is a system whereby rays which are unaffected by fog or darkness are sent out far beyond the limits of our shores. Any aircraft or ship in the path of this ray immediately sends back a signal to the detecting station where people are on watch. These ether waves keep a 24-hour watch, year in and year out. They are always on duty."

Nation-Wide Organization

The use of the rays made it unnecesary to maintain standing patrols of fighter aircraft for the protection of certain areas, and thus saved time, petrol, and energy. It is safe to say Sir Philip said, that the Battle of Britain was won by a combination of the fighting forces and radiolocation.

The lorry had now grown into an organization which covered the whole country. Instead of two or three officers and a few men staffs of the three Services now working radiolocation number many thousands. It was, in fact, one of the greatest responsibilities of the signal sections of the R.A.F. and Royal Navy and of the Ordnance service in the Army.

The increase had thrown a very heavy strain on those responsible for providing the personnel, and available resources in qualified radio mechanics were inadequate to meet the needs. It had, therefore, been necessary to mobilize every possible source of man-power and also to make use of women.

Sir Philip said radio location was something so vital to the security of this country that no hint of the method by which it was used must leak out. It was one of the great weapons in the nation's armoury. He added that the immediate requirements of the three services totalled about 10,000 men and a large number of women.

They were looking forward to the peace-time application of this strange development. Its application to sea and air movement could render most remarkable services to humanity. It had a magnificent future before it in peacetime.

Nazis Using It?

Asked whether the Germans were using similar methods he said that as the scientific facts were known throughout the scientific world it was reasonable to suppose that the Germans had not been behind in applying it to their use, although there was no positive evidence of this.

There was no evidence to show that the recent slight increase in our aircraft losses over Germany could be attributed to the use of radiolocation. It was more likely because we were sending far more bombers over enemy territory, and the losses themselves were in the main due to anti-aircraft fire.

Sir Philip said that Sir Frank Smith, the Controller of Telecommunication equipment, had played a large part in the development of radiolocation.

Lord Beaverbrook, the Minister of State, made a striking appeal for technicians with radio and electrical experience to assist in the great work when he spoke on radiolocation in a broadcast on the Empire wavelength early this morning. His appeal was also relayed throughout the United States.

It is the radio that will destroy the enemy airplanes, he declared. It is the radio that finds the enemy in the darkness—that seeks him out through the clouds. The radio is never in error.

Demands for personnel come on us from the Air Force, the Army, and also the Navy. We want men of knowledge, men of technical skill, improvement and upkeep of technical equipment. The repair and the maintenance of these devices is a task of the highest importance. So I appeal to you to come and help us: you the technician; you who have experience of radio and electrical devices; you, who have enthusiasm for wireless development. I call you to the front line of human knowledge, where men are pushing forward into the unknown; call you to bring your insight and your vision to the battle for the future of the world.

Australians Send Supplies to U.S.S.R.

Canberra, Aug. 22.

Mr. Robert G. Menzies, Prime Minister, yesterday announced that Australia was sending large quantities of supplies to Soviet Russia.

"Australia is actively engaged in affording all assistance so that Russia can obtain essential import requirements," he declared.—United Press.

Roosevelt Defends Churchill Agreement in Special Message

Washington, Aug. 22.

PRESIDENT Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress, declared yesterday that any major opposition to the new world order outlined in the recently concluded eight-point agreement with Mr. Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister, would be tantamount to compromising with Nazism.

In a biter, outspoken attack on Germany, the President declared that "it is, perhaps, unnecessary for me to call attention once more to the utter lack of validity of the spoken or written word of the Nazi Government."

Mr. Roosevelt asserted that Germany specifically is "the principal aggressor of the modern world."

Two More Points Added

The President's message, in effett, added two more points to the eight objectives promulgated by the British and American leaders in their recent historic meeting "at sea"—namely, freedom of religion and freedom of information.

"It is also unnecessary for me to point out that the declaration of principles includes, of necessity, the world need for freedom of religion and freedom of information. No society in the world organized under the announced principles could survive without these freedoms which are part of the whole freedom for which we strive," he declared.

Logical Sequence of Policy

Mr. Roosevelt said that his conference with Mr. Churchill was a logical sequence of the policy Congress sanctioned when it approved the Lend-and-Lease act.

"Over a week ago I had several important conferences at sea with the British Prime Minister," Mr. Roosevelt declared. "Because of the fact of safety to the British, Canadian and American ships and their personnel, no prior announcement of these meetings could properly be made."

"At the close, a public statement by the Prime Minister and President was made. I quote it for the information of Congress and for the record. (The text of the previous eight-point agreement was then included in the message.)

Meetings Made Clear Gains

"The Congress and the President, having heretofore determined through the Lend-and-Lease act on a national policy of aid to the democracies which in the east and west are waging war against dictatorship, the military and naval conversations at these meetings made clear gains furthering effectiveness of this aid.

"Furthermore, the Prime Minister and the President are arranging for conferences with the Soviet Union to aid in its defence against attack made by the principle aggressor of the modern world—Germany. Finally, the declaration at this time presents a goal which it is worthwhile for our type of civilization to seek.

"It is so clear-cut that it is difficult to oppose in any major particular without automatically admitting willingness to accept compromise with Nazism; or agree to world peace which would give Nazism domination over large numbers of conquered nations.

Gift to Nazism

"Inevitably such a peace would be a gift to Nazism to take a breath—an armed breath—for a second war to extend control over Europe and Asia to the American Hemisphere itself. It is perhaps unnecessary for me to call attention once more to the utter lack of validity of the spoken or written word of the Nazi Government.

"It is also unnecessary for me to point out that the declaration of principles includes of necessity the world need for freedom of religion and freedom of information. No society of the world organized under the announced principles could survive without these freedoms which are part of the whole world for which we strive. (Signed) Franklin D. Roosevelt."—United Press.

Halifax Arrives In Britain

London, Aug. 22.

Lord Halifax, British Ambassador to the United States, today arrived in London by plane.—United Press.

More Peace Talk Circulating in Europe

Berne, Aug. 21.

The Swiss press commented at length today on the opinion prevailing in neutral diplomatic quarters in Vichy regarding a possible peace initiative before the European conflict spreads to the whole world.

The Berlin correspondent of the "Gazette de Lausanne" reports in this connection that there is talk of "a new mediation offer aimed at bringing about a general peace."

"A power bound by friendly relations and treaties with either Britain or Germany is said to have suggested that it act as an intermediary in order to establish contact aimed first of all at comparing the viewpoints of the parties at war," the correspondent added.

Preliminary Contact

"This preliminary contact is said to have been established either in London following the return there of Mr. Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister, or at the German High Command," he said.

The correspondent stressed he had no detailed information regarding the general lines of such a proposal, but he believed that they included the maintenance of the present *status quo*, with British interests being taken into consideration.

"At any rate it does not appear that the Reich, even if prepared to negotiate, would do so before the Soviet-German conflict enters a decisive phase, he said.

German View

"At present, while the German armies are engaged in important operations, German negotiators would not have all their trump cards in hand," the correspondent pointed out.

As for the man in the street in Berlin, he has been indulging in considerable talk of peace since the outbreak of the German-Soviet war. His main idea is that once the Russians are defeated, the Allies would admit the possibility of a compromise peace.

"The man in the street firmly believes that, despite all difficulties, the Germans will establish themselves solidly in Moscow and Leningrad before winter, and that even if the Russians continue to resist further east, the German front beyond Moscow would be so strong as to make it impossible for the Russians to bother the Germans seriously," the correspondent concluded.—Havas Telemondial.

Japanese Heavily Bomb Chungking Suburbs

Chungking, Aug. 22.

Japanese aircraft in several waves raided Szechuen, heavily bombing the western suburbs of Chungking today.

Two waves of 27 aircraft flew along the Yangtze river in the direction of Chungking. The first wave passed Chungking without releasing their bombs, but the second wave attacked the western suburbs.

Two hours later, another 27 raiders passed Chungking, without dropping bombs. Details of today's attack have not yet been ascertained.—Reuter.

Mr. James Walker, M.P., whose vigorous presidential address to the Labour Party Conference has evoked a good deal of approval, is a representative of a very aristocratic trade union—the Iron and Steel Trades Confederation. A big, brawny man, with the fruitiest of Glasgow accents, he wields a good deal of influence in the local public life of Glasgow as well as in trade union circles. He is a well-read man, with something of a talent for parody, and though his speeches are not easy for a Southerner to follow by ear they read well.

Decentralization of the administration of the North China Telegraph and Telephone Company was effected on Tuesday when the company announced that its general offices in Peiping, Tientsin, Tsingtao, Tsinan and Tsiyuan will henceforth be in full charge of the work in their respective districts, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports. The head office, it was announced, will be engaged chiefly in planning and guidance, according to the paper.

Japan Uses Border Issue to Further Own Aims

Singapore, Aug. 22.

A responsible person, who recently completed a tour of Indo-China and Thailand, declared yesterday that the border demarcation commission has persistently postponed work on mediating territorial differences between Thailand and French Indo-China, with the Japanese taking advantage of the situation to further their own aims.

The source declared that the Commission was originally composed of 10 French, 10 Thai and 10 Japanese members, but at present it has 10 French members, 20 from Thailand and 50 Japanese representatives.

The Commission, the source added, "obviously is being used for double-barrel pressure on both Bangkok and Hanoi, with the former threatened with loss of whatever advantages were gained from the war with Indo-China, and the latter threatened with seizure of whatever administrative organs remain in French hands."

Slender Hope

This source said that Thailand apparently was still clinging to a slender hope of maintaining complete neutrality, although there was a definite tendency to lean toward Japan because of fears the Japanese would use force if the Bangkok Government should remain adamant to the Japanese "requests."

The source said that the recent Cabinet changes in Bangkok were illustrative of the immediate tendency favouring appeasement. The recent Churchill-Roosevelt peace-aims declaration however, definitely bolstered the anti-appeasement group.

The traveller said that on August 17 the Japanese informed the Indo-China authorities that payments for Japanese purchases of rubber would be made in military yen despite the agreement signed three months ago. Under this agreement, Indo-China was understood to have promised to sell Japan 45,000 tons of its annual production of 70,000 tons of rubber, payments for which should have been made in American dollars.

It was understood that only 15,000 tons thus far have been shipped under the payment system stipulated in the original agreement.—United Press.

Paris Press Denial

Vichy, Aug. 22.

The Paris press yesterday printed a despatch from Hanoi officially denying reports published in Manila that since the Japanese occupation of Indo-China, the Japanese have taken over all ports, navigation and transportation. The despatch also denied that Admiral Jean Decoux, Governor-General, had been deprived of all but administrative power or that the Japanese had disarmed French forces and ousted the French from the Bank of Indo-China which was alleged to have been taken over by the Japanese.

The statement insisted that all French troops had kept their arms and war material. The despatch also denied that Japanese troops had landed at Fort Bayard.—United Press.

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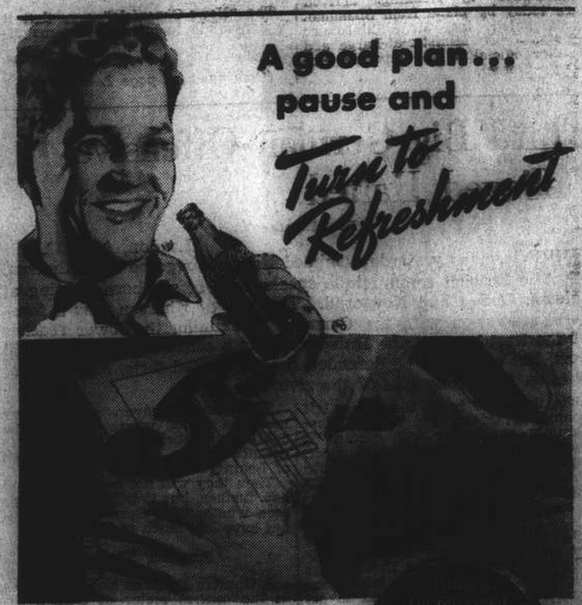
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Shanghai Stock Exchange Official Weekly Share Report with Opening Quotations, Aug. 22, 1941

REPORT No. 33/1941 for week ending August 22 (Friday), compiled by the Shanghai Stock Exchange

Comparative Opening Cash Prices — Quotations in Chinese Dollars unless otherwise stated * H'kong $

Stocks	This Friday Morning August 22, 1941 Buyers	Sellers	Last Sales	Nom.	Last Friday Morning August 15, 1941 Buyers	Sellers	Last Sales	Nom.	Business Recorded During Week Closing Friday Highest	Lowest
Banks, Finance Companies										
Central Properties, Ltd.	20½	....	21.00	....	....	21.00	20¾	....	21½	20¾
China Bond & Shares Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	....	....	....	12	....	....	....	12	....	....
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	....	....	1.30	....	1.24	1.40	1.38	....	1.34	1.24
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	....	....	*1,355	....	....	....	*1,355	....	*7,050	*7,050
Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China, Ltd.	30¾	31½	31.00	....	....	30¾	30½	....	31½	30.00
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	20½	20¾	20½	....	21.00	21½	21¼	....	20¾	20.00
Shanghai Securities, Ltd.	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Union Mobiliere	....	....	21.00	....	....	....	21.00	....	....	....
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	18.80	18.90	18.80	....	18.40	18.50	18.50	....	19.10	18.30
Insurances										
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	....	....	....	29.00	....	....	....	29.00	....	....
Asia Life Insurance Co.	....	....	....	200.00	....	....	....	200.00	....	....
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	....	....	....	90.00	....	....	....	90.00	....	....
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	24.00	....	26.00	....	24.00	....	26.00	....	....	....
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	....	....	*395.00	....	....	....	*395.00	....	*405.00	*405.00
Lands										
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	....	....	....	175	....	....	....	175	....	....
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	....	5.00	5.00	....	....	5.00	5.00	....	....	....
China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	12.90	13.10	13.00	....	12.90	13.00	13.10	....	13.40	12.90
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	....	....	....	370	....	....	....	370	....	....
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	....	14.80	15.00	....	....	....	15.00	....	....	....
do. "B"	....	14.80	15.00	....	....	....	15.00	....	....	....
San Sing Properties, Ltd.	....	....	....	9.00	....	....	....	9.00	....	....
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	20¾	20¾	20½	....	20¾	20¾	20½	....	21½	20.00
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	....	F.R.B.	320	....	....	F.R.B.	320	....	....	....
Docks, Wharves and Transport										
Asia Navigation Co., Ltd.	14.40	14.50	14.60	....	15.00	15.10	15.10	....	15.80	14.30
Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd.	28¾	29.00	28¾	....	28½	28½	28½	....	29½	28½
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	500.00	520.00	520.00	....	....	....	440.00	....	525.00	520.00
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	94½	95.00	94½	....	97.00	97½	97½	....	97.00	93½
Utilities										
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	18¾	18.80	18.60	....	18.50	18.70	18.60	....	19.00	18.20
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	16¾	16.90	16.70	....	....	17.00	16.90	....	16.90	16.50
Shanghai Telephone Company Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	31¼	32.00	31½	....	31½	32.00	31½	....	32½	31½
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	....	....	40.00	....	....	....	40.00	....	38½	38½
do. "Bear"	42½	43.00	42½	....	42	42½	42½	....	43.00	42½
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	1,070	....	970.00	....	....	....	970.00	....	....	....
do. "B"	42.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	38½	....	....
do. "C"	42.00	....	....	....	....	....	....	38½	....	....
Miscellaneous										
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	26½	....	26½	....	26.00	....	....	....	26½	26.00*
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"	....	26.00	25½	....	....	....	25½	....	....	....
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	....	....	45.00	....	44.00	50.00	45.00	....	....	....
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	80.00	81.00	81½	....	89.00	89½	89½	....	86½	76.00
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	....	....	40.00	....	....	....	40½	....	40.00	40.00
Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	....	....	....	4.00	....	....	....	4.00	....	....
Culty Dairy Co. Ltd.	40.00	....	37.00	....	40.00	....	37.00	....	....	....
Champ de Course: French	....	....	50.00	....	....	....	50.00	....	....	....
non-French	....	....	50.00	....	....	....	50.00	....	....	....
Ewo Breweries, Ltd.	7.70	7.80	7.75	....	....	7.80	7.80	....	7.95	7.65
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	....	....	....	34½	....	....	....	34½	....	....
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	....	....	....	3.00	....	....	....	3.00	....	....
Kelly & Walsh Ltd.	....	....	....	11.00	....	....	....	11.00	....	....
Metal Industries of China, Ltd.	34½	34½	34½	....	35½	35½	35½	....	35½	34.00
Millington, Ltd.	....	....	9.00	....	....	....	9.00	....	....	....
Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	40.00	....	....	....	40.00	....	....	....	....	....
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	....	....	....	3.00	....	....	....	3.00	....	....
Paper Industries Ltd.	5.60	5.70	5.65	....	5.35	5.40	5.35	....	5.75	5.30
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	25.00	25½	25½	....	26.00	26½	26½	....	26½	25.00
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	....	....	2.30	....	....	....	2.30	....	....	....
Union Brewery, Ltd.	....	18½	19.00	....	....	18½	19.00	....	....	....
Bonds and Preferences										
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%	....	....	100.00	....	....	....	100.00	....	....	....
do. Cum. Pref. 7%	....	....	....	120.00	....	....	....	120.00	....	....
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref	....	....	17.00	....	....	....	17.00	....	....	....
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	....	....	....	3.00	....	....	....	3.00	....	....
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref	....	....	180.00	....	....	....	180.00	....	....	....
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	....	....	138.00	....	138.00	....	137½	....	138.00	138.00
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., 7% pref	....	....	....	73	....	....	....	73	....	....
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.	....	15	....	....	....	....	....	13.20	....	....
do. 6½% cum. pref.	....	....	15	....	....	....	15	....	....	....
Cottons										
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	37½	38.00	38.00	....	37½	37¾	37½	....	38½	37½
New China Textile Co., Ltd.	....	....	8.70	....	8.55	8.65	8.55	....	8.90	8.55
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	....	305.00	315.00	....	....	....	315.00	....	....	....
Shanghai Worsted Mill, Ltd.	....	....	5.80	....	5.75	5.90	5.80	....	5.90	5.75
Tung Yih Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	....	....	90.00	....	....	....	90.00	....	....	....
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	82.00	....	84.00	....	....	....	84.00	73.00	....	....
Plantations										
Alma Estates, Ltd.	58.00	....	58.00	....	....	58.00	57.00	....	58.00	58.00
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	18.30	18.50	18.30	....	....	17.90	17.80	....	18.60	17.50
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	34½	35.00	34¾	....	32.00	32½	32½	....	35½	32½
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	....	....	6.10	....	....	....	6.10	....	....	....
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	....	....	1.98	....	1.74	....	1.78	....	2.10	1.74
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	9.10	....	9.10	....	8.45	8.60	8.50	....	10.00	8.50
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	2.85	2.90	2.85	....	2.50	2.65	2.55	....	3.00	2.62½
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1.38	1.42	1.38	....	1.40	1.46	1.40	....	1.44	1.38
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	9.60	....	9.65	....	8.75	9.00	8.90	....	10.50	9.00
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	12.20	....	12.20	....	....	....	11.00	....	12.80	11.50
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	....	....	....	62.00	....	....	....	62.00	....	....
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests., Ltd.	4.00	4.15	4.05	....	....	4.00	4.00	....	4.20	4.00
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	....	....	....	19.00	....	....	....	19.00	....	....
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ltd.	6.30	....	6.30	....	5.60	5.80	5.70	....	6.75	6.00
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	2.55	2.57½	2.55	....	....	....	2.30	....	2.62½	2.22½
Langkat	....	22½	22.00	....	....	21½	21¾	....	22¾	21.00
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	....	3.00	3.10	....	....	....	2.75	....	3.30	2.80
Permata Rubber Ests., Ltd.	....	....	1.10	....	....	....	1.10	....	....	....
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	1.66	....	1.68	....	1.50	1.54	1.54	....	1.74	1.54
Rubber Trust, Ltd.	13.60	14.00	13.60	....	12½	12.90	12.70	....	14.00	12.60
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	2.32½	2.45	2.35	....	2.30	2.35	2.30	....	2.52½	2.30
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	2.10	2.15	2.10	....	....	1.70	1.66	....	2.25	1.68
Senawang Rub. Ests. Co. (1921), Ltd.	....	....	2.65	....	2.45	....	2.50	....	2.80	2.50
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	....	....	12.80	....	11.20	....	11.00	....	13.20	12.50
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	1.14	1.18	1.16	....	1.08	1.10	1.08	....	1.20	1.08
S'hai Malay Rub. Ests., Ltd. ord.	....	....	44.00	....	....	....	44.00	....	....	....
do. 8% cum. part. pref.	....	....	65.00	....	....	....	65.00	....	....	....
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	5.80	5.90	5.85	....	....	....	4.90	....	6.40	5.60
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	....	....	3.15	....	....	....	3.10	....	3.47½	3.40
S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	....	....	28.00	....	....	....	28.00	....	....	....
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	2.60	....	2.60	....	....	....	2.55	....	2.90	2.60
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	9.00	....	9.00	....	....	....	8.30	....	9.60	9.00
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	....	....	61.00	....	55.00	....	55.00	....	61.00	60½
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	4.15	4.20	4.15	....	....	....	3.85	....	4.25	4.00
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	1.72	1.76	1.74	....	1.60	1.66	1.62	....	1.78	1.62
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	20¾	....	20¾	....	....	20.00	19.90	....	21½	19.70

Stocks	Authorised Capital (No. of Shares)	Issued Capital (No. of Shares)	Paid up Value (or Face Value)	Fin. Year ends	Last Dividends, etc.	Paid or due	Business Done Year 1940 Highest	Lowest	Business Done Year 1941 Highest	Lowest	Total No. of Shares Done for Last Week	This Week	Total Amount of Sales Reported 1940	22-8-41
Banks, Finance Companies														
Central Properties, Ltd.	5,000,000	180,000	$10	Dec.	Int. $3.00 a/c 1941	15-7-41	25½ May	12 May	23½ July	17.00 Feb	3,020	2,100	138,950	86,420
China Bond & Shares Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	200,000	120,000	$10	Dec.	Fin. 6% (Mkg. 12% a/c 1940)	10-3-41	12 Mar	12 Mar	....	....	....	....	500	....
China Finance Corp. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	400,000	400,000	T5	Dec.	Div. $0.07½ a/c 1940	15-3-41	3.60 Jan	65 May	1.60 Jan	0.90 Feb	1,000	27,350	1,511,910	320,450
Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corp.	400,000	160,000	H$125	Dec.	Int. £3-10-0 Less I/T a/c 1941	9-8-41	1,520 Apr	975 June	1,425 July	1,312½ May	5	5	660	196
Inter. Invest. Trust Co. of China, Ltd.	2,000,000	582,000	T10	Mar.	Int. $1.25 a/c 1941-42	14-7-41	39½ May	8.60 May	33 Jan	18.00 Feb	19,700	22,400	5,683,798	2,848,[illegible]
Shanghai Loan & Investment Co., Ltd.	700,000	350,000	T5	Dec.	Int. $1.00 a/c 1941	Pending	41½ May	10.40 May	49½ Jan	15.40 Feb	54,538	23,650	3,037,502	2,331,536
Shanghai Securities, Ltd.	4,000,000	925,000	$5	Dec.	Int. $1.25 a/c 1941	26-5-41	8.50 May	3.00 May	8.00 Jan	4.75 Feb	....	....	4,426,063	3,350,300
Union Mobiliere	100,000	100,000	$20	Dec.	6% a/c 1940	5-3-41	....	....	21.00 May	21.00 May	....	....	....	2,010
Yangtsze Finance Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	517,500	T10	Mar.	Int. $0.75 a/c 1941-42	14-7-41	24½ Apr	7.05 June	22 Jan	13.20 Feb	37,570	57,600	4,901,308	2,985,865
Insurances														
American-Asiatic Underwriters (ord.)	75,000	75,000	T10	Dec.	Tax Div. $0.50 a/c 1940	30-4-41	26 Sept	5 Jan	....	....	....	....	7,431	....
Asia Life Insurance Co.	100,000	40,000	*U.S. $5	Dec.	Div. 10% = G $0.50, a/c 1940	12-5-41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Assurance Franco-Asiatique	70,000	70,000	F100	Dec.	Div. 5%, 1938	10-5-39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
International Assurance Co., Ltd.	933,333	280,000	10/-	Dec.	Div. $0.36, 1938 (Nil 1939)	18-5-34	19.70 May	8.90 Jan	31½ Jan	19 Feb	....	4	1,024,876	27,662
Union Insurance Society of Canton, Ltd.	800,000	135,000	$6	Dec.	Fin. 12/6 (Mkg. 25/- a/c 1940)	20-6-41	530 Apr	345 July	440 Apr	395 July	....	....	1,370	799
Lands														
Anglo-French Land Invest. Co., Ltd.	25,000	19,235	T100	Feb.	Fin. $8.00 (Mkg. $10.00 a/c 1940-41)	4-4-41	200 Jan	200 Jan	175 Mar	175 Mar	....	....	100	33
Cathay Land Co., Ltd.	500,000	480,374	T10	Dec.	Final 2% = $0.23 (Mkg. 6% 1933) (Nil 1939)	5-5-34	5.10 Feb	1.70 No	5.20 July	2 Jan	....	....	38,150	41,700
China Realty Co. Fed. Inc., U.S.A.	1,250,000	800,000	$10	Dec.	Int. $0.50 a/c 1941	10-5-41	10.90 Jan	6.30 Oct	14.00 July	8.00 Feb	40,645	23,500	3,471,910	1,445,734
Fonciere et Immobiliere de Chine	20,000	20,000	T100	Dec.	2nd Int. $20.00 (Mkg. $35.00 a/c 1941)	Pending	275 Feb	275 Feb	....	....	....	....	605	....
Metropolitan Land Co., Ltd. "A"	7500,000	39,800	T10	Sept.	Int. $0.40 a/c 1940-41	7-8-41	15.70 Feb	9 Jan	15.50 July	12 Mar	....	....	119,666	19,500
do. "B"		155,018	T10	Sept.	Int. $0.40 a/c 1940-41	7-8-41							45,500	5,000
San Sing Properties, Ltd.	2,000,000	805,007	$7	Mar.	Int. $1.50 a/c 1941-42	14-7-41	10.00 Nov	7.50 Oct	8.00 Jan	6.00 Feb	....	....	....	....
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Ltd.	2,386,800	2,386,800	(87) T5	Dec.	Div. 6% a/c 1940	22-4-41	20¾ Feb	8.80 May	21½ Aug	10.50 Feb	472,995	382,620	4,007,322	4,372,664
Tientsin Land Investment Co., Ltd.	120,000	64,281	$50	Dec.	Int. F.R.B. $3.00 a/c 1941	16-5-41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Docks, Wharves and Transport														
Asia Navigation Co., Ltd.	10,000,000	3,000,000	$10	Dec.	....	....	....	....	16.00 June	10.80 Apr	339,240	183,500	....	5,115,865
Shanghai Dockyards, Ltd.	2,000,000	1,125,000	$10	Sept	Int. $1.00 a/c 1940-41	30-6-41	75 May	19.10 June	38½ Jan	23 July	87,600	80,950	7,454,887	3,493,353
Shanghai & Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T100	Dec.	Fin. $33.00 (Mkg. $50.00 a/c 1940)	19-3-41	560 May	267 Jan	525 Aug	400 July	....	50	8,947	2,130
Wheelock & Co., Ltd.	1,000,000	478,720	T10	Mar.	Fin. $10.00 (Mkg. $20.00 a/c 1940-41)	11-8-41	272 Apr	38 July	119 July	78.00 Feb	41,490	30,990	2,960,262	3,083,303
Utilities														
China General Omnibus Co., Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. Div. $0.70 (Mkg. $1.26 a/c 1938) (Nil 1939)	20-4-39	37 May	15 June	22½ Jan	18.30 Feb	12,200	8,600	844,224	861,483
Shanghai Gas Co., Ltd.	700,000	700,000	$10	Dec.	Div. $0.80 a/c 1940	4-4-41	37 May	12.30 Jan	21½ Jan	12.80 May	2,825	700	631,429	263,287
Shanghai Telephone Company Fed. Inc. U.S.A.	2,000,000	1,151,420	$10	Dec.	Div. $0.75 a/c 1940	15-1-41	55 May	23 Jan	43½ Jan	29½ July	5,580	4,090	1,644,932	214,966
S'hai Electric Construction Co., Ltd. "Reg."	706,000	670,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 2% a/c 1940 Coupon 58	29-4-41	54 Apr	41½ Oct	45 Jan	38.00 June	....	70	13,329	9,968
do. "Bear"							69½ May	40 June	51 Jan	40 July	1,360	3,520	328,640	87,260
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. "A"	40,236	40,236	£20	Dec.	Int. 8/- a/c 1941	Pending	1,250 May	797 Aug	1,010 July	750 Mar	....	....	1,160	1,083
do. "B"	359,280	108,505	£1	Dec.	Int. 4.8d. a/c 1941	Pending	46 Feb	32½ Jan	40 May	30 Mar	....	....	1,960	3,317
do. "C"		250,000	£1	Dec.	Int. 4.8d. a/c 1941	Pending	50 Mar	32½ Jan	42 May	30 Mar	....	....	8,815	2,304
Miscellaneous														
Auto Palace Co., Ltd.	150,000	118,500	$8	Dec.	Int. $2.00 a/c 1941	13-6-41	24 Dec	16 Jan	26½ Mar	25 Feb	....	850	11,353	7,610
Bakerite Co., Fed. Inc., U.S.A. "B"	50,000	49,703	$10	Dec.	Tax. Div. $2.50 on record 31/12/40	10-3-41	24 May	15.50 Oct	19.00 June	16.00 Apr	....	....	5,245	665
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. (ord.)	200,000	140,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. $5.00 (Mkg. 7.50 a/c 1940)	30-4-41	38 Apr	18 Jan	47½ June	40 Mar	....	....	13,928	550
China Import & Export Lumber Co., Ltd.	500,000	231,808	T10	Feb.	Int. $3.00 a/c 1941-42	15-7-41	81 May	30 May	93½ Aug	41½ Feb	34,330	42,452	744,234	1,018,502
Chinese Eng. & Mining Co., Ltd. "Bearer"	2,000,000	1,960,000	£1	June	Div. 9d. a/c 1939-40 Coupon 47	1-4-41	84 May	35½ Oct	57 Jan	36.00 May	600	400	158,146	56,150
Chosen Corporation, Ltd.	750,000	725,000	£1	June	Div. 1/-(Mkg. 1/9d. 1937) Less Tax (Nil 1939)	15-1-35	....	....	....	....	40	....	....	....
Culty Dairy Co. Ltd.	40,000	40,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $2.50 a/c 1940	8-4-41	44 May	35 Aug	39½ Aug	35.00 May	....	....	5,432	340
Champ de Course: French	30,000	30,000	$20	Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1939)	1-3-35	15 Sept	15 Sept	50.00 July	50.00 July	....	....	....	500
non-French	....	....	....	Dec.	Div. $4.50 a/c 1934 (Nil 1939)	1-3-36	....	....	....	....	....	....	30	....
Ewo Breweries, Ltd.	4,000,000	1,400,000	$5	Dec.	Div. $0.25 a/c 1940	22-4-41	8.25 Dec	6.50 Nov	9.50 Jan	6.15 May	29,600	79,250	1,774,305	3,640,653
Hall & Holtz, Ltd.	28,000	26,342	$20	Feb.	Div. 15% = $3, a/c 1940-41	29-5-41	34 Aug	25 Feb	....	....	....	....	1,532	....
Hongkong & Shanghai Hotels, Ltd.	1,500,000	1,193,367	H $7.50	Dec.	Div. Hk. $0.35 a/c 1940	16-4-41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Kelly & Walsh Ltd.	75,000	45,000	$10	Feb.	In. $0.50 a/c 1940-41	19-2-41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Metal Industries of China, Ltd.	2,000,000	500,000	$5	Dec.	Fin. $5.00 (Mkg. $7.00 a/c 1940)	24-3-41	55 May	17.10 June	37 July	24½ Apr	....	....	3,900,210	....
Millington, Ltd.	300,000	110,000	$4	Dec.	Fin. 15% = $0.60 (Mkg. $0.80 a/c 1940)	6-5-41	8.00 Mar	6.00 Sept	9.00 July	6.00 Mar	103,810	79,000	2,095	3,961,338
Moutrie & Co., Ltd.	10,000	9,970	$50	Mar.	Div. 20% a/c 1940-41	1-8-41	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	3,850
Office Appliance Co., Ltd.	80,000	60,000	T8.50	Dec.	Div. $1.00 a/c 1939	26-6-40	....	....	....	....	57,550	127,150	....	3,039,400
Paper Industries Ltd.	5,000,000	1,320,000	$5	Apr.	2nd Int. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.55 a/c 1941-42)	Pending	....	....	5.95 July	4.90 Apr	244,800	137,963	....	7,646,493
S'hai Exploration & Development Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	880,039	T2.50	Dec.	Int. $2.00, Bonus $2.00 a/c 1941	16-8-41	34 May	8.60 Jan	34.00 July	18.80 Apr	....	....	9,029,252	5,165
S'hai Waterworks Fittings Co., Ltd.	500,000	301,765	T1	Dec.	Div. 15% a/c 1940	1-3-41	435 Apr	1.90 Jan	2.50 Apr	2.20 June	....	....	20,478	41,476
Union Brewery, Ltd.	500,000	200,000	T10	Dec.	Div. $1.25, a/c 1933 (Nil 1939)	27-5-34	10.80 Apr	4.25 Mar	19.00 July	9.00 Jan	....	....	32,325	....
Bonds and Preferences														
American-Asiatic Underwriters, Cum. Pref. 8%	5,000	5,000	T100	Dec.	4% for ½ year ended 30 June 1941	30-6-41	120 Sept	85 Apr	100.00 May	100.00 May	....	....	202	117
do. Cum. Pref. 7%	7,500	7,500	T100	Dec.	3½ = $4.39 for ½ year ended 31-3-41	31-3-41	115 Aug	75 Feb	....	....	....	....	320	....
Caldbeck, Macgregor & Co., Ltd. 8% cum. pref	100,000	80,000	T10	Dec.	Div. 8% = $1.12 for 1940	30-4-41	15 July	15 July	17.00 June	13¾ May	....	....	950	1,475
Ch. Finance Corp. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. (Pref.) 8%	600,000	205,135	T5	Dec.	Quarterly Div. Tls. 0.10 = $0.14, 1938	30-12-33	2.90 Dec	2.00 Dec	....	....	....	....	150	....
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd. 8% cum. pref	10,000	9,000	T100	Dec.	Div. Tls. 8 = $11.19, 1939	2-5-40	160 May	160 May	180.00 Feb	180.00 Feb	....	....	221	88
S'hai Power Co. Tls. 6 cum. Pref. stock	230,000	220,000	T100	Dec.	2nd or Div. Tls. 1.50 (Mkg. Tls. 3.00 a/c 1941)	3-7-41	138½ Sept	120 May	138¼ Aug	128 Feb	342	75	38,530	18,700
Shanghai Tug & Lighter Co., Ltd., 7% pref	10,000	10,000	T50	Dec.	Fin. 3½% (Mkg. 7% a/c 1940)	28-3-41	....	....	61½ Mar	59.00 Apr	....	....	....	39
S'hai Waterworks Co., Ltd. 7% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3½ = $0.49 for half year ended 30-6-41	Pending	15 May	13½ Apr	13.70 Mar	13.70 Mar	....	....	2,400	450
do. 6½% cum. pref.	100,000	100,000	T10	Dec.	3¼ = $0.45 for half year ended 30-6-41	Pending	14.20 Sept	13.50 Oct	15.00 Aug	13½ Feb	700	....	7,340	3,195
Cottons														
Ewo Cotton Mills, Ltd., Ordinary	2,000,000	1,687,500	T5	Dec.	Fin. $4.50 (Mkg. $6.00 a/c 1940)	7-5-41	82 May	27 July	53 Jan	31½ July	106,795	101,975	6,433,028	4,658,035
New China Textile Co., Ltd.	2,000,000	1,440,600	$5	Dec.	Fin. $0.75 a/c 1940	28-3-41	9.80 Oct	6.10 Oct	10.30 Jan	5.40 May	41,100	25,650	2,585,375	3,047,718
Shanghai Cotton Mfg. Co., Ltd.	240,000	240,000	$50	Apr.	Fin. $7.50 (Mkg. $15.00 a/c 1940-41)	30-5-41	244 May	154 Oct	315.00 July	185 Feb	....	....	7,869	1,791
Shanghai Worsted Mill, Ltd.	1,000,000	1,000,000	$5	Mar.	Div. $0.25 a/c 1940-41	7-7-41	7.35 Dec	6.80 Dec	7.35 Jan	4.75 Apr	42,000	19,900	684,455	486,070
Tung Yih Spinning & Weaving Co., Ltd.	400,000	255,000	$10	Dec.	Div. $7.50 & Bonus $7.50 a/c 1940	12-3-41	82⅝ Dec	80 Aug	105 Feb	90.00 Jan	....	....	170	568
Zoong Sing Cotton Mills, Ltd.	200,000	150,000	$10	June	Int. $15.00 a/c 1940	25-11-40	75 Aug	47 Jan	84.00 Aug	70.00 Jan	100	....	5,150	300
Plantations														
Alma Estates, Ltd.	70,000	70,000	(Tls. 9) £1	Sept.	Fin. $5.00 (Mkg. $8.00 a/c 1939-40)	27-12-40	61 May	35 June	58.00 Aug	47½ Mar	700	400	24,694	3,880
Anglo-Dutch (Java) Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	350,000	10s	Dec.	Fin. $1.50 (Mkg. $3.00 a/c 1940)	28-5-41	34 Feb	8.80 July	25.00 Jan	14.80 June	9,668	25,500	661,660	425,585
Anglo-Java Estates, Ltd.	500,000	490,000	10s	Dec.	Fin. $2.00 (Mkg. $5.00 a/c 1940)	18-7-41	61 May	18.20 June	49½ Jan	27 July	32,995	55,450	1,578,301	1,286,489
Ayer Tawah Rub. Plantation Co., Ltd.	500,000	335,499	T1	Sept.	Int. $0.40 a/c 1940-41	2-8-41	11.70 Feb	4.25 Aug	7.20 Jan	3.05 Aug	....	....	58,464	4,933
Batu Anam (Johore) Rub. Ests., Ltd.	960,000	960,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.30 a/c 1940)	7-5-41	2.90 Feb	81 May	2.10 Aug	1.20 Feb	87,634	75,000	1,340,646	835,595
Bute Plantations (1913), Ltd.	500,000	353,698	T1	Dec.	Fin. $0.80 (Mkg. $1.40 a/c 1940)	2-6-41	15 Feb	6.00 May	10.00 Aug	5.50 Feb	7,000	37,200	189,980	87,520
Chemor United Rubber Co., Ltd.	1,200,000	956,804	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.40 a/c 1940)	25-3-41	5.20 Feb	1.55 May	3.05 Jan	1.90 June	49,000	73,000	1,379,847	878,301
Cheng Rubber Estates, Ltd.	1,095,350	1,051,438	T0.10	June	Div. $0.05 a/c 1939-40	1-10-40	1.74 Jan	0.50 May	1.52 Aug	0.76 Feb	722,000	140,000	4,380,615	1,518,919
Consolidated Rub. Estates (1914), Ltd.	500,000	484,837	2/-	Dec.	Fin. $0.43 (Mkg. $1.23 a/c 1940)	2-5-41	14.50 Feb	4.95 May	10.50 Aug	5.90 Feb	45,750	11,750	506,585	134,335
Dominion Rubber Co., Ltd.	350,000	200,000	T1	Dec.	Fin. $0.80 (Mkg. $1.80 a/c 1940)	30-4-41	19.00 Feb	8.95 July	12.80 Aug	8.75 May	5,590	9,000	163,681	34,700
Gula-Kalumpong Rub. Ests., Ltd.	750,000	665,000	£1	Dec.	Div. 5% 1938 Less I/T (Coupon 35)	6-4-39	....	....	....	....	....	....	....	....
Java-Cons. Rub. & Coffee Ests., Ltd.	850,000	750,000	2/-	Dec.	Fin. $0.50 (Mkg. $0.75 a/c 1940)	14-5-41	7.70 Feb	2.15 June	4.70 Jan	3.30 July	16,000	32,020	935,271	220,370
Kapayang Rubber Estates Co., Ltd.	15,000	14,800	T10	Dec.	Fin. $3.00 a/c 1940	23-6-41	40 May	18.00 July	15 Feb	15 Feb	....	....	3,300	816
Kota Bahroe Rub. Ests. (1921), Ltd.	500,000	461,804	T0.75	June	Int. $0.20 a/c 1940-41	9-5-41	10.10 Feb	4.00 May	6.75 Aug	3.90 Feb	28,064	14,000	573,445	129,449
Kroewoek Java Plantations, Ltd.	2,200,000	2,200,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.40 a/c 1940)	3-6-41	4.70 Feb	1.30 June	2.45 Jan	1.80 June	109,250	122,500	4,340,580	1,225,450
Langkat	300,000	250,000	Gs.10	Oct.	Div. Guilders 0.10 a/c 1939-40	Pending	47½ May	12.50 July	37 Jan	19.60 June	15,810	28,230	1,854,788	1,359,341
Padang Rubber Co., Ltd.	500,000	500,000	T1	Apr.	Fin. $0.30 (Mkg. $0.45 a/c 1940-41)	15-8-41	5.20 Feb	1.68 June	3.30 Aug	2.25 June	6,000	51,000	756,251	141,050
Permata Rubber Ests., Ltd.	350,000	317,219	$1	Oct.	Fin. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.28 a/c 1939-40)	19-3-41	3 Feb	0.90 May	1.44 Jan	1.10 May	....	....	336,006	8,000
Repah Rubber & Tapioca Ests., Ltd.	1,350,000	1,350,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.12 (Mkg. $0.22 a/c 1940)	17-4-41	2.60 Feb	0.81 July	1.74 Aug	1.04 Feb	115,000	117,000	2,072,462	497,693
Rubber Trust, Ltd.	25,000,000	1,082,000	T1	Sept.	Int. $0.60 a/c 1940-41	16-7-41	16.30 May	6.20 July	14.00 Aug	8.00 Feb	35,800	18,700	2,058,224	560,682
Samagaga Rubber Co., Ltd.	6,000,000	1,011,000	T0.10	Sept.	Fin. $0.20 (Mkg. $0.35 a/c 1939-40)	27-12-40	3.55 May	1.28 June	2.52½ Aug	1.36 Feb	120,000	46,000	1,003,635	385,850
Semambu Rubber Ests., Ltd.	900,000	900,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.10 (Mkg. $0.20 a/c 1940)	8-4-41	3.10 Feb	0.85 May	2.25 Aug	1.08 June	121,150	117,000	712,995	357,458
Senawang Rub. Ests. Co. (1921), Ltd.	1,140,000	1,140,000	T0.10	Jan.	Fin. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.25 a/c 1940-41)	11-7-41	3.60 May	0.99 July	2.80 Aug	1.28 Feb	63,199	21,000	2,983,163	994,594
Shanghai Kedah Plantations, Ltd.	400,000	300,000	T1	Sept.	Int. $0.60 a/c 1940-41	4-7-41	18½ Feb	6.55 June	13.20 Jan	9.25 Apr	3,100	4,500	151,420	51,935
S'hai Kelantan Rub. Ests. (1925), Ltd.	1,400,000	1,400,000	T0.10	Dec.	Fin. $0.10 (Mkg. $0.13 a/c 1940)	25-4-41	1.78 Jan	0.62 June	1.20 Aug	0.70 Feb	411,000	290,800	5,702,787	1,370,490
S'hai Malay Rub. Ests., Ltd. ord.	30,000	30,000	T10	Dec.	Fin. $6.00 (Mkg. $7.00 a/c 1940)	14-5-41	55.00 Mar	35 Aug	50.00 Mar	48.00 June	....	....	6,173	1,050
do. 8% cum. part. pref.	30,000	27,380	T10	Dec.			70 Aug	30 Jan	70.00 May	63.00 June	....	....	1,014	271
S'hai Pahang Rubber Estate, Ltd.	300,000	235,900	T1	June	Int. $0.12 a/c 1940-41	9-5-41	10.50 Feb	2.90 July	6.40 Aug	3.90 May	3,000	11,000	437,580	70,110
S'hai Seremban Rubber Estates, Ltd.	325,000	325,000	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.40 a/c 1940	23-6-41	4.95 Feb	1.52 July	3.47½ Aug	2.05 June	12,000	7,368	304,837	114,368
S'hai Sumatra Rubber Ests., Ltd.	120,000	76,956	T5	Oct.	Div. $4.00 a/c 1940	16-4-41	48 Mar	21.00 Aug	40 Jan	27¾ Aug	150	....	43,069	1,936
Sua Manggis Rubber Co., Ltd.	280,000	270,000	T1	Dec.	Div. $0.40 a/c 1940	21-3-41	4.25 Feb	1.50 June	2.90 Aug	1.75 May	15,050	2,000	118,040	57,350
Sungala Rubber Estate, Ltd.	180,000	180,000	T1	Mar.	Fin. $0.30 (Mkg. $1.50 a/c 1940-41)	15-7-41	14.40 Feb	5.40 May	9.60 Aug	6.50 Feb	1,170	7,500	187,174	35,573
Sungei Duri Rubber Estate, Ltd.	40,000	40,000	(T8.50) £1	June	Int. $2.50 a/c 1940-41	9-5-41	89 Mar	49 June	61.00 Aug	40.00 Feb	390	300	15,910	3,290
Tanah Merah Estates (1916), Ltd.	1,500,000	1,300,000	T1	Mar.	Fin. $0.50 (Mkg. $0.70 a/c 1940-41)	25-7-41	6.05 May	2.25 May	4.25 Aug	2.30 Feb	85,000	50,380	1,935,110	472,500
Tebong Rubber Estate, Ltd.	4,000,000	4,000,000	T0.10	Jan.	Fin. $0.15 (Mkg. $0.25 a/c 1940-41)	22-7-41	3.05 May	0.98 July	1.96 Jan	1.20 Feb	252,000	250,000	7,494,445	1,930,361
Ziangbe Rubber Co., Ltd.	300,000	250,000	10s	Dec.	Fin. $1.40 (Mkg. $2.90 a/c 1940)	16-6-41	43⅝ Feb	19.00 July	29½ Jan	16.80 June	15,745	14,800	658,723	389,670

Rubber Output Statistics

COMPANY	Paid up Capital $	Output last fin. year: Year ended	Quantity (lbs.)	Provisional Assessments of Standard Production for 1941	Output for month of June 1941 (lbs.)	Total output this financial year (including June 1941) (lbs.)
Alma	881,119	30-9-40	627,759	695,800	50,680	474,646 (9)
Anglo-Dutch	2,202,797	31-12-40	1,748,686	—	169,093	986,998 (6)
Anglo-Java	2,927,288	31-12-40	3,918,679	—	342,154	2,023,823 (6)
Ayer Tawah	469,229	30-9-40	699,000	746,000	61,000	517,281 (9)
Batu Anam	134,266	31-12-40	489,790	538,400	40,508	248,215 (6)
Bute	494,682	31-12-40	644,052	795,500	58,524	342,342 (6)
Chemor United	133,819	31-12-40	611,667	380,600	49,590	292,365 (6)
Cheng	147,054	30-6-40	260,551	402,200	29,024	386,751 (12)
Consolidated (1941)	562,844	31-12-40	1,098,732	1,483,200	117,562	634,898 (6)
Dominion	279,720	31-12-40	627,049	808,000	62,667	358,797 (6)
Gula-Kalumpong	2,665,000	—	—	—	—	—
Java Conolidated	908,249	31-12-40	882,051	—	88,184	512,348 (6)
Kapayang	206,993	31-12-40	165,941	189,300	16,058	90,151 (6)
Kota Bahroe (1921)	484,410	30-6-40	594,484	917,900	63,682	809,417 (12)
Kroewoek	307,692	31-12-40	1,215,606	—	113,978	654,993 (6)
Langkat	2,552,448	31-10-40	1,247,500	1,699,969	118,000	973,000 (8)
Padang	699,301	30-4-41	394,300	450,500	34,300	64,900 (2)
Permata	317,219	31-10-40	100,285	—	8,100	79,666 (8)
Repah	188,811	31-12-40	521,055	628,600	54,364	291,221 (6)
Rubber Trust	1,513,287	30-9-40	1,609,656	146,400	128,358	1,751,855 (9)
Samagaga	141,399	30-9-40	467,080	555,700	45,350	368,970 (9)
Semambu	125,874	31-12-40	361,594	510,100	37,512	199,991 (6)
Senawang 1921) {Ord. Pref.	206,913	31-1-41	575,600	—	51,600	229,200 (5)
Shanghai Kedah	419,580	30-9-40	726,547	977,997	81,408	728,733 (9)
S'hai Kelantan (1935)	195,804	31-12-40	309,543	372,025	34,212	192,691 (6)
Shanghai Malaya {Ord. Pref.	802,517	31-12-40	569,301	730,000	50,379	268,836 (6)
Shanghai Pahang	329,930	30-6-40	414,573	632,000	45,359	531,814 (12)
Shanghai Seremban	454,545	31-12-40	232,008	309,000	19,861	106,787 (6)
Shanghai Sumatra	538,154	31-10-40	676,595	918,595	70,984	534,054 (8)
Sua-Manggis	377,622	31-12-40	197,440	259,100	20,350	124,450 (6)
Sungala	252,000	31-3-41	415,900	472,000	37,100	106,900 (3)
Sungei Duri	475,524	30-6-40	477,000	695,400	53,600	583,700 (12)
Tanah Merah (1916)	1,818,182	31-3-41	1,102,500	1,348,585	92,000	280,753 (3)
Tebong	559,441	31-1-41	1,260,076	1,458,900	122,815	559,551 (5)
Ziangbe	1,440,619	31-12-40	1,381,349	—	160,715	929,900 (6)

TO-DAY EXCHANGES:—Hongkong & Shanghai Bank's Selling Rates (T/T) Closing August 22nd 1941 (noon). London £1 at Exch. 3-5/32=Sh. $76.04. New York $1.00 (U.S. Currency) at Exch. 5-5/16=Sh. $18.82

Rubber Prices

August	16th	18th	19th	20th	21st	22nd
London Spot (Buyers)	13.9/16d	—	13.5/8d	13.5/8d	13.5/8d	—
September	13.5/8d	—	13.5/8d	13.5/8d	13.5/8d	—
October	13.5/8d	—	13.5/8d	13.5/8d	13.5/8d	—
November	13.5/8d	—	13.5/8d	13.5/8d	13.5/8d	—
December	13.5/8d	—	13.5/8d	13.5/8d	13.5/8d	—
Market	Steady	—	Steady	Steady	Quiet	—
Singapore Spot	38⅛	38¼	38¼	38¼	38⅛	38⅛
Oct./Dec.	38	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛
Jan./Mar.	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞	37⅞
Market	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet	Quiet
New York Spot	22.50	—	22.50	22.50	22.37	—

Debenture

Loan	Opening Prices Aug. 22nd 1941 Buyers	Sellers	Last Sales	Nominal	Loan amount outstanding	Interest payable at end of	Last Done Price	Date	Business Done 1941 High	Low	Total amount of sales Jan. 1—Aug. 22 1941
	*Interest & Drawing										
S'hai Mun. Council 6% 1936 (10/30) Tls.	..	..	98	..	Tls. 4,880,000	June-Dec.	98	21-8-41	98	90	178,600
" 5% 1934 (10/30) $	..	..	86½	..	$10,404,700	do.	86½	21-8-41	92	76	1,390,700
" 5½% 1936 (10) "	95	..	96	..	$5,000,000	do.	96	20-8-41	96	85	759,200
" 5% 1937 (10/30) "	86	..	86½	..	$9,000,000	do.	86	25-7-41	92	78	31,300
" 6% 1940 (1/10) "	101½	..	101½	..	$16,000,000	do.	101½	21-8-41	101½	90½	2,840,900
" 6% 1941 (1/10) "	101½	..	101½	..	$9,000,000	do.	101½	21-8-41	101½	94½	6,775,900
French Mun. Council 5½% 1914 (10/30) Tls.	..	..	96	..	117,000	do.	96	6-8-41	96	81	53,400
" 5½% 1916 (") "	..	..	..	95	102,900	do.	91⅞	9-2-39	—	—	—
" 8% 1921 (") "	..	..	..	98	1,272,400	do.	98	22-8-41	98	91½	78,800
" 6% 1923 (") "	..	..	..	94	585,400	May-Nov.	89	6-8-41	89	89	66,100
" 7% 1924 (") "	..	..	97	..	631,100	Mar.-Sept.	97	21-8-41	97	90	53,400
" 6½% 1925 (20/30) "	..	..	..	96	2,000,000	Apr.-Oct.	90	18-8-41	90	90	74,000
" 6½% 1926 (") "	..	..	..	96	1,000,000	Jan.-July	92	21-7-41	92	90	155,400
" 6% 1930 (10/25) "	..	..	..	95	1,470,000	Apr.-Oct.	89	16-12-40	—	—	—
" 6% 1931 (") "	..	..	..	95	3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	90	21-7-41	90	88	158,000
" 6% 1933 (10/30) "	..	..	85	..	2,000,000	Mar.-Sept.	85	20-8-41	90	85	7,000
" 5% 1934 (") $	..	..	79	..	$5,000,000	Jan.-July	75	20-8-41	75	70	61,600
" 6% 1936 (10/15) "	..	..	..	95	$2,500,000	May-Nov.	92	8-7-41	92	88	340,000
American Club 4% 1939 (13) "	68	..	68	..	$1,040,230	1/1-1/7	68	14-8-41	68	40	89,380
" 4% 1939 (14) "	68	..	68	..	—	do.	68	14-8-41			
Anglo-French Land 6% 1931 (10/20) Tls.	99	..	..	..	1,000,000	do.	99	27-8-41	92	91	800
Asia Realty Co. 6% 1930 (10/30) "	75	..	75	..	1,369,200	1/3-1/9	75	22-8-41	80	50	197,200
" 6% 1930 (10/30) "	75	..	75	..	2,000,000	1/4-1/10	75	22-8-41			
Cathay Land Co. 6% 1930 (5/20) "	99	..	100	..	3,000,000	June-Dec.	99	22-7-41	99	80	251,800
" 6% 1932 (10/20) "	99	..	99	..	1,000,000	do.	87	26-5-41	87	80	83,000
" 6% 1933 (") $	99	..	98	..	$1,500,000	do.	98	21-7-41	99	80	156,300
Central Properties 5½% 1934 (10) "	98½	..	98½	..	$18,000,000	do.	98½	14-8-41	98½	90½	1,398,000
China Transport 8% 1931 (4/20) Tls.	..	..	..	70	600,000	June-Dec.	100	15-5-34	—	—	—
City Loan 7% 1932 (20) $	..	..	..	75	$6,000,000	15/6-15/12	58	9-6-41	60	56	2,500
" 7% 1934 (12) "	..	..	..	40	$3,500,000	30/6-30/12	92	16-7-37	—	—	—
Columbia Country Club 7% 1933 (1/12-20) Tls.	..	..	68	..	350,000	June-Dec.	68	21-8-41	80	68	3,000
Country Club 8% 1901 (Perpl) "	..	80	..	..	122,100	do.	95	18-2-37	—	—	—
Fonciere et Immob. 6% 1930 (10/15) "	..	..	..	95	1,864,000	do.	94	29-10-40	—	—	—
" 6% 1933 (10/15) "	..	..	..	94	1,730,000	do.	94	29-10-40			
Fonciere et Immob. 6% 1934 (") $	..	..	..	94	$1,925,000	do.	94	29-10-40	—	—	—
French Club 7% Tls.	..	..	..	60	500,000	do.	89	5-3-37	—	—	—
Int. Invest. Trust 6% 1930 (10/25) "	..	..	..	99½	11,500	1/4-1/10	88	5-12-40	—	—	—
" 6% 1931 (") "	..	..	..	99½	428,800	1/4-1/10	88	5-12-40			
Marden 5½% 1941 "	..	97	96½	..	$3,000,000	June-Dec.	96½	21-8-41	97	96½	686,000
Metropolitan Land 6% 1933 (10/20) $	90	99	..	..	$1,873,700	30/6-31/12	81	16-5-41	81	80	31,000
Race Club 6% 1934 (10/25) "	92	..	98	..	$3,000,000	Feb.-Aug.	93	12-8-41	98	93	57,300
Shanghai Land Invest. 6% 1926 (22/30) Tls.	99	..	..	..	500,000	Mar.-Sept.	94	12-4-40	—	—	—
" 6% 1929 (19/27) "	90	..	..	..	500,000	do.	—	—	—	—	—
" 5% 1930 (15) "	86	..	..	..	5,000,000	May Nov.	76	15-4-40	—	—	—
" 5% 1934 (5/40) $	99	..	..	..	$2,800,000	Apr.-Oct.	74	3-10-41	—	—	—
Shanghai Power Co. 5½% 1933 (10/40) "	98½	99	98½	..	$38,000,000	16/2-10/8	99	22-8-41	102	88½	3,864,400
Telephone Co. "A" 6% 1932 (10/25) Tls.	101½	..	102½	..	5,000,000	1/2-1/18	100	30-8-41	100	91½	141,700
" "B" 6% 1933 (9/24) $	101½	..	102½	..	$10,000,000	1/2-1/8	102½	19-8-41	102½	94	334,800
" "B" 6% 1933 (9/24) "	101½	..	102½	..		1/2-1/8	102½	19-8-41			
" "C" 6% 1937 (20) "	101½	..	102½	..	$4,000,000	1/2-1/8	83½	10-1-39	—	—	—
Tientsin Land Invest. 7% 1939 (12/22) Tls.	..	..	..	105	1,446,600	June-Dec.	109	22-12-38	—	—	—
Shanghai Waterworks 6% 1932 (10/30) "	98½	..	101	..	2,800,000	do.	101	19-8-41	101	91	5,000
" 5½% 1937 (") $	95	..	97	..	$2,000,000	do.	97	21-8-41	97	83	910,200
" 5% 1937 (") "	..	..	95½	..	$725,000	do.	77	5-9-40	—	—	—
Wing On Co. (S'hai) 7% 1936 (10) "	96	..	..	..	$6,000,000	1/4-1/10	92	23-4-41	92	92	2,000

COMPANY	Address	Date of Meeting	Transfer Books Closed From	To	Dividend
Loans	1 The Bund	—	22-8-41	30-8-41	Int. $1.00
S. W. W. 7% Pref.	484 Kiangse Road	—	18-8-41	30-8-41	½Year 3½%
S. W. W. 6½%	484 Kiangse Road	—	18-8-41	30-8-41	½Year 3¼%
S. W. W. "A"	484 Kiangse Road	—	18-8-41	30-8-41	Int. 8/-
S. W. W. "B"	484 Kiangse Road	—	18-8-41	30-8-41	Int. 4.8d
S. W. W. "C"	484 Kiangse Road	—	18-8-41	30-8-41	Int. 4.8d
Paper Industries	3 French Bund	—	29-8-41	30-8-41	2nd Int. $0.30
Fonciere	9 Av. Edward VII	—	27-8-41	28-8-41	2nd Int. $20.00

Share Report

Share Market Report.—Quiet conditions have prevailed on the local market during the past week, the total turnover amounting to 42 millions as against 51 millions for the previous week. Turnover in the general section has declined from 43 millions to 34 millions, while that of rubbers has advanced from 6½ millions to almost seven millions.

While prices have mainly been dull among generals, there have been two new highs, Lands going to $21.75 and Wharves $525.00. Firmness has been evident among rubbers, with 19 new highs. The daily average price of generals has advanced .34 and that of rubbers 25.23.

The following stocks have registered advances in price:—Semambu—31.8%, Pahang—18.5%, Kota Bahroe—18.4%, Batu Anam—18%, Kedah—17.9%, Bute—17.6%, Dominion—16.4%.

Lumber has declined considerably from the levels previously done, during the past week having been done as low as $76.00. Lands, going to a new high, have been the most heavily traded stock, taking more than eight millions. The following list gives the volume of business done in the more popular stocks:—

	Shares	$
Lands	382,620	8,010,700
Ewo Mills	101,975	3,867,000
Explorations	137,963	3,544,500
Lumber	42,452	3,506,700
Wheelock	30,990	2,951,100
Metals	79,900	2,777,500
Asia Navigation	183,500	2,702,100
Dockyards	80,950	2,341,400
Anglo-Java	55,450	1,900,800
Yangtsze Finance	57,600	1,085,300

Debentures.—Interest has been shown in several debenture issues, the following having been transacted:—

$293,300	Marden 5½%, 1941	@ 96½
$200,500	S.M.C. 6%, 1941	@ 101½
$177,600	S.M.C. 5½%, 1936	@ 96
$ 97,700	S.W.W. 5½%, 1937	@ 95½/97
$ 60,900	S.M.C. 6%, 1940	@ 101½
$ 27,100	F.M.C. 7%, 1924	@ 97
$ 25,000	Power 5½%, 1933	@ 97½/99
$ 18,000	S.M.C. 5%, 1934	@ 86½
$ 12,600	F.M.C. 8%, 1921	@ 98
$ 9,100	Asia Realty 6%, 1930	@ 75
$ 4,100	Telephone 6%, 1933	@ 102½
$ 3,700	F.M.C. 5%, 1934	@ 75
$ 2,300	F.M.C. 6%, 1933	@ 85
$ 1,400	S.W.W. 6%, 1932	@ 101
$ 1,300	Columbia Country Club 7%, 1933	@ 68
$ 400	S.M.C. 6%, 1926	@ 98

Volume of Trade:—

Week ending	*Aug. 8th*	*Aug. 15th*	*Aug. 22nd*
Generals	$45,630,100	$43,549,800	$34,613,200
Rubbers	1,430,500	6,424,500	6,990,500
Debentures	255,700	1,827,500	935,000
	$48,316,300	$51,801,800	$42,538,700

The following stocks will be quoted Ex Dividend as from Monday, 25th August:—

Paper Industries (2nd Int. $0.30)

Fonciere et Immob (2nd Int. $20.00)

Chinese Government Externals Bonds and Railway Loans:—

The following are the latest quotations:—

		London Middle Prices Aug. 15th	Aug. 22nd
Chin. Govt. 4½ per cent	Gold $ Bonds 1898	£47 0 0	£47 0 0
" " 4½ "	Gold Loan 1908 (Anglo-French)	£45 0 0	£45 0 0
" " 5 "	Gold Loan 1912 (Crisp Loan)	£30 0 0	£30½ 0
" " 5 "	Reorg. Gold Loan 1913, British Issue	£38 0 0	£38 0 0
" " 8 "	Sterling Treasury Notes (Vickers)	£ 9 0 0	£10 0 0
" " 5 "	Honan Railway Bonds 1905	£13 0 0	£14 0 0
" " 5 "	Hukuang Railway Bonds (L.P.N.Y. Issues)	£15 0 0	£15 0 0
" " 5 "	Lung Tsing U Hai Railway Bonds	£13 0 0	£13 0 0
" " 5 "	Shanghai-Nanking Railway Bonds	£15 0 0	£17 0 0
" " 5 "	Tientsin-Pukow Railway Bonds 1908	£12 0 0	£12½ 0
" " 5 "	" " " 1910	£12 0 0	£12½ 0

The Information above given, though not guaranteed, has been obtained from sources believed to be reliable

Agents and Secretaries of Companies are requested kindly to notify The Secretary of the Shanghai Stock Exchange, 16 Central Road, of any errors or omissions.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Letters for this column should be addressed to THE EDITOR, NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS OFFICE, 17 THE BUND, SHANGHAI. *To ensure secrecy, mark correspondence "Letters to The Editor."*

Kelmscott Gardens:
And the Floods

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The letter published this morning with reference to the row of houses known as "Kelmscott Gardens" conveyed only a faint idea of the lamentable plight of the tenants. In this particular lot of houses the efflux from the sewers actually penetrates the entire basement so that the level of the water inside the kitchen and ground-floor was, a few days ago, no less than 3½ feet. In fact, tenants had to go bare-footed if they wished to use the ground-floors while exit from or entry into the premises was only possible by means of a rickshaw carried right into the house.

It may be mentioned that out of a group of thirty buildings in the compound at least two-thirds are boarding houses. The sanitary arrangements such as flush-closets, septic tanks, etc., were originally planned for dwelling-houses containing accommodation for, say, four to six persons. At the present moment, most of the boarding houses accommodate sixteen to twenty persons and the strain on the sanitary arrangements, particularly the septic tanks which might also overflow as a result of the floods, can hardly be imagined.

It would seem, therefore, that in addition to any measures rendered necessary by the recurring floods, the municipal authorities might also compel registration of all lodging-house keepers and subject them to regulations restricting the number of boarders and the purposes for which rooms are let, with provisions ensuring peace and order and adequate sanitary arrangements for the respective premises.

HEALTH AND ORDER.

Shanghai, Aug. 22.

Leningrad:
And the German Threat

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—The German plunderers have now reached the neighbourhood of Leningrad and have broadcast their decision to reduce the city to ashes if it is not handed over to them for peaceful pillage. This of course is the usual routine of the modern enemies of mankind, and no one can doubt their intention of slaughtering the innocent population in order to impress the world with the filth that is Fascism. The sight of blood and the stench of devastation have already gladdened the hearts of Hitler and his criminal colleagues at Warsaw, Rotterdam and countless other centres of peaceful human endeavour, and all good Aryan ears, in Shanghai and elsewhere, will shortly be glued to radios eager to catch every precious word of the great success attending the process of extermination of the women and children of Leningrad.

It is small wonder that throughout the entire civilized world the German race is increasingly regarded as unfit for human association. The dream of Hitler has been realized: the Master Race has emerged in all its beauty—the Fascist beauty of savagery and indescribable corruption. It pollutes the world with its foul odour, and good men everywhere think of the safety of their children.

JOHN.

Shanghai, Aug. 21.

For Motorists:
Old Oil and Mosquitoes

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Motorists can help tremendously in the extermination of mosquitoes in and about Shanghai if you will save your old engine oil and to each gallon of this old oil add four ounces of creosote compound which can be obtained very cheaply from any Chemist shop. This will form an emulsion which if spread or better still "sprayed" in drains, or wherever water may stand or collect until it becomes stagnant, will most effectively destroy the larva or embryo of mosquitoes and save you, your friends and the public in general much discomfort, and save many people from malarial fever illness.

This is a simple, easy, humane thing to do. Is it asking too much to invite every one to co-operate in this crusade against this public menace? Now is the time to act. Every bit of aid will help. Do not delay. Train your servants to do this after every rainfall.

AN OLD RESIDENT.

Shanghai, Aug. 22.

Bootblacks:
Where Should They Operate?

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Won't you be kind enough to draw the attention of both Settlement and Concession Authorities to the bootblacks at present carrying on business without police interference on footpaths?

They should operate inside premises and not on the footpaths, which are built for pedestrians only, and why should they take away business from some of the proper Boot-Black Shops who pay rates and taxes?

Another point worthy of consideration that those people may be thieves, robbers, or assassins assembling at places where they keep watch over shops and persons!

K.C.M.A.

Shanghai, Aug. 21.

Student's Inquiry:
Pronunciation of Words

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—May I solicit the kindness of your English and American readers to enlighten me on the pronunciation of the following words:—

Anschluss, Lebensraum, Luftwaffe, Blitzkrieg, Paratroops, Parashooters, Siegfried, Bomblet, Navicert, Airgraph.

Some of them are of German origin. What interests me, however, is how the British and Americans pronounce them, and not how the German themselves pronounce them.

"Parashooter" and "bomblet" do not seem so frequent in newspapers, and so I doubt whether they are established coinages.

"Airgraph" is the latest one. Does it mean the sending of letters through the medium of airmail? Can it be used as a verb?

I wish your kind correspondents would render the above words in phonetic transcriptions, using either the Pocket Oxford Dictionary system or the Webster system. Will they also please indicate their nationality, for I wish to know whether the British and the Americans pronounce them differently.

A UNIVERSITY STUDENT.

Shanghai, Aug. 20.

When is a Stamp Not?:
The Question Answered

To the Editor of the
"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"

SIR,—Will you kindly permit me to suggest the following:—

Stamps which at no times have been valid for franking mail matter, are no stamps in the philatelic sense.

PHILATELIST.

Shanghai, Aug. 20.

New British Tank Best in the World

London, Aug. 22.

"Covenanter" is the name of Britain's latest and fastest cruiser tank, probably the best designed tank of its type in the world.

Britain's armoured divisions are now equipped with many of this type as well as every description of fighting vehicles, trucks, cars and motorcycles.

It has been suggested in German military circles that the war has now reached such a high degree of technical perfection that it would be impossible, in the comparatively short period of the war itself, to train men for such specialized fighting units, but the British army has now many technical formations capable of taking on Germany at her own game.

The latest British tanks have given even greater speed to armoured divisions without diminishing their striking power, and many of the lessons learnt in this present war are represented in the most recent models.

A typical division with its moving armoured G.H.Q., familiarly called "tin hearse" and including the latest American-made 70-mile per hour armoured trucks, has, in addition to its own artillery, scout cars, medical corps, anti-tank, anti-aircraft and infantry units.—Reuter.

Paris Publication Tells Of Anti-Vichy Plot

Vichy, Aug. 22.

The Paris weekly publication "L'Appel" yesterday described a monster anti-Vichy plot by a mysterious association of polytechnicians and high functionaries who were ploting to seize power in behalf of a secret society called "Synarchy."

The name "Synarchy" was said to be the antithesis of anarchy, grouping religious, cultural and technical as well as political groups.—United Press.

TO-DAY'S RADIO

FRENCH BROADCASTING STATION
FFZ
193 Avenue Joffre, Shanghai
TELEPHONE 80567

Medium wave: 214m., 1400kc.
Short wave: 24.80m., 12.09mc.

Daily broadcasts in four languages

Time table

12.00 Light music.
1.00 News in French.
1.15 Light music.
6.15 News in Chinese (Shanghai dialect).
6.30 Chinese music.
6.35 News in Chinese (Mandarian).
6.50 Light music.
7.20 Music by Russian composers.
7.30 News in Russian.
7.45 Music by Russian composers.
7.50 Light music.
8.00 Causerie by Mme Claude Rivière. The archeologist 'students' house over the plateau of Gergovié.
8.15 Light music.
8.30 News in French.
8.45 Light music.
9.00 News in English.
9.30 Concert:

Chopin Liszt.

Chopin: Sonata in Si bemol; Liszt: St. Francis; Fantasy and Fugue; The Preludes; Chopin: Polonaise in La Bemol; Liszt: The Funeral; Mazeppa.

"NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS"
XCDN
"The Voice of Democracy" in Shanghai
Wave length 208m. Frequency 1440kc.
P. O. Box 433, Shanghai
Telephone 16967

To-day's Programme

7.30-12.10 Chinese Programme with News Broadcasts at 7.45 and 11.00 and Chinese lesson at 8.30
12.10 Indian Programme
12.30 Violin Solos by Jascha Heifetz
12.45 News in English
1.00 News in Chinese
1.15 News in French
1.30 News in German
1.45 News in Russian
2.00 Victor Salon Orchestra
2.30 Time Out for Comedy
3.00 Raggedy Scales
3.30 Tea Time Tunes
4.30 Chinese Programme including Professor Chao Mei-pa's Musical Programme at 5.00. News at 5.20 and 6.00 and Commentary at 6.15
7.00 Greek Programme
7.30 Summer Evening Melodies
8.00 Relay of B.B.C. News, War Commentary and "Listening Post."
8.30 The Sign of the Cat and Fiddle
9.00 News in English
9.20 "The Front Line in the Home." Talk by John Harford
9.30 Violin and Piano Solos
9.45 "I Am Waiting." Short Story by Christopher Isherwood
10.00 Kenneth Mackenzie's Request Programme—Tel. 16967
11.00 Light Night Final
11.10 Dance Music
11.40 Moviegoers' News Summary
11.50-12.00 News in Chinese

BBC

The main items in the London programme which can be heard on GSV in the 16 metre band and GSF in the 19 metre band are:—

p.m.
8.00 News War Commentary and Listening Post.
8.30 Calling British Forces in the Far East.
9.15 Dance Music.
10.00 News and News Commentary.
10.15 Starlight. The Hurricaneers. An R.A.F. Dance Band.
10.30 Propaganda Analysis. W. A. Sinclair.
11.15 Old Mother Reilly takes the Air.
Midnight. The Commonwealth of Man. Talk by W. A. Sinclair.
7.45 French Programme on the GSG 16 metre band.

Russian Women Volunteer For Factory Work

During the last few days German propagandists have been putting out a lot of nonsense about Russian women being conscripted to do war work. This picture, of a group of volunteers signing on in a Russian munitions factory, proves that Russian women are as whole-heartedly behind the Soviet war effort as are the men.

Soviet Population Absolutely Sure Of Final Victory

Tokyo, Aug. 22.

Mr. H. R. Habicht, former United Press correspondent in Moscow who arrived here yesterday from the Soviet capital, said that the Soviet population was absolutely confident of ultimate victory over Germany, although they know the struggle would be long and hard and would mean great suffering and heavy losses.

Mr. Habicht, his wife and two small children were members of a party of eight Britons and Americans evacuating Moscow, who arrived here after a gruelling trip around the northern route.

They intended to continue toward America but now they must join other stranded Britons and Americans here.

During the 14 day trip across Siberia from Moscow to Vladivostok Mr. Habicht said everywhere he met grim determination to fight Hitlerite Germany until Soviet arms were triumphant.

Devotion to Red Army

The party, in addition to the Habicht's included Mrs. Neonila Magidoff, wife of an Associated Press correspondent in Moscow.

The lengthy railway trip was necessary because of over-crowding of the main line railway trains.

Mr Habicht said he everywhere saw civilians forwarding gift parcels to the front to show their devotion to the Red Army.

The trans-Siberian express now takes a fortnight instead of the nine days formerly required from Moscow to Vladivostok.

Trains were running on schedule despite heavy traffic in both directions, Mr. Habicht reported.

The dining car was heavily patronized, he added, although milk, cucumbers, radishes, berries and others edibles were sold at many stations by local peasants.

Vladivostok is completely blacked out every night as is all of European Russia up to Sverdlovsk.

Efficient Defences

Well-informed foreigners well acquainted with London's blackout in air raids said that Moscow's defences were more efficiently placed against attacks than in London, Mr. Habicht reported.

Moscow's boulevards and parks, he revealed, are studden with anti-aircraft guns, balloon barrages and other defences whose effectiveness was tested on numerous occasions before the German started their bombing raids.

Mr. Habicht left Moscow on July 20, on the eve of the first actual German air raid, but he said that telephonic advices received in Vladivostok from authoritative foreigners in Moscow reported that life was proceeding normally in the Red capital and the Muscovites were wholly unaffected with war nerves or terror from the skies.

A foreign diplomat stated that most reports of the damage caused in Moscow by German raids were issued by the German propaganda office.

No Food Shortage

He said that he learned that some bombs had fallen in the western part of Moscow. The bomb which wrecked the Vakhtangow Theatre, well-known to American visitors, shattered the windows of the Spasos House, residence of the United States Ambassador, he said.

Mr. Habicht said that he believed that food rationing was adopted to relieve transportation and was not caused by any shortage of essential food supplies.

The evacuation of women, children and a few minor commissariats such as Light Industry, Milk and Meat, was prompted largely by the desire to release means of transportation for more important military purposes rather than Government anxiety over the possibility of impending German occupation of the Red capital.

Soviet Government circles, Mr. Habicht continued, appeared absolutely convinced of the ability of the Red Army to ward off the Nazi blitzkrieg and hold important centres.

In fact the possibility of a general evacuation of Moscow was not even a subject of discussion, he added.

Subway Shelter

Moscow's modern subway, which consists mostly of deep tunnels, affords fine protection during air raids, he disclosed.

Subway traffic, he reported, now stops after working hours permitting Muscovites to seek shelter early in the evening, before the beginning of the air raids, which usually start about 10 a.m.

People bring blankets, rugs, bedding and food and make themselves fully at home in the shelters, returning home after the all-clear. Women and children are given preference in the subway shelters. Factory workers, university and school students as well as residents of apartment houses take turns nightly on guard duty.

Groups of two and three such men, equipped with identifying arm bands and wearing gas masks, enforce the strictest blackout and check on people leaving and entering all public places and apartments.

These groups are trained to sound alarms, extinguish fire bombs and also render first aid, Mr. Habicht continued.

These groups, he believed, must hav obviously proved their usefulness during actual bombing raids which began the day after he left.

The introduction of food cards coving bread, cereals, meat, fats, fish, soap sugar and candy apparently affects only the larger centres in European Russia, since Vladivostok and other eastern towns were without any rationing, the former United Press correspondent said.

Milk and cheese were not included among the rationed food, he added.

During the first month of the Russo-German war, he added, Moscow's life continued to be practically normal apart from nightly blackouts and appearance of sandbags, anti-aircraft guns and balloon barrages in squares and parks. There were few outward signs of the war.

Food Cards

The introduction of food cards was started only on July 17, he continued, and this was the only drastic interference with civilian habits aside from a night curfew, effective between midnight and 4 a.m., although all foreign correspondents were given night passes personally and for their automobiles which the police frequently but politely checked.

Mr. Habicht said that he had taken many night walks and had found Moscow peacefully slumbering under the watchful eyes of thousands of volunteers and air raid precautions wardens.

Mr. Habicht, who left on the eve of the first actual Nazi aerial attack on the capital, said he witnessed four trial alarms during which the population showed exemplary discipline and streamed to air raid shelters where they waited patiently until he all-clear was sounded.

He said that he had taken shelter twice and that he was extremely comfortable in the cellar shelters with hundreds of Russians, mostly women and children, who chatted, joked, read books and discussed the latest war news.

Many basement shelters are gas-proof, he added, and thousands of Muscovites appeared in the shelters always wearing gas masks and ready for all emergencies.—United Press.

Shigemitsu's Return to London Not Decided

Tokyo, Aug. 22.

Asked if Mr. Manoru Shigemitsu, Ambassador to London, who recently arrived in Tokyo will return to London, the deputy spokesman of the Information Board replied "I do not know." With regard to Mr. Kaname Wakasugi, diplomatic adviser to Admiral Kichisaburo Nomura, the deputy spokesman revealed that he sailed from S. Francisco for Tokyo on a Japanese freighter. —Reuter.

More Frenchmen Experience Burden Of German Yoke

Vichy, Aug. 22.

German authorities in Paris yesterday announced that two Parisians had been executed there for communist and anti-German activity.

The men were arrested on Sunday night during a series of anti-German demonstrations.

It was disclosed that 10,000 persons —described as Jews—had been arrested in two raids in Paris participated in by both French and German police.

It was estimated that 40,000 French civilians who have been opposed to Marshal Henri Petain have been seized in the occupied and unoccupied regions. In Paris, the five-hour-long raids netted 4,000 Parisians in one haul and 6,000 in another. The majority of those arrested were taken to the Nancy concentration camp.—United Press.

British Need American Oil Tankers

Washington, Aug. 22.

Figures intending to show that Britain has an ample oil-tanker fleet which are being circulated in the United States, apparently in a deliberate effort to confuse the public, are "wholly and completely false," stated Mr. Ralph Davies, United States Deputy Petroleum Coordinator, replying to unofficial reports that it was unnecessary to transfer American tankers to Britain.

"The inadequacy of British and allied tankers to fulfil their wartime task, as indicated by conclusive evidence in our hands, is such as to warrant the transfer of American tankers to aid the transportation of oil," he declared. "No one should be deluded. In this connection every step taken has been essential, in our judgement, to the job of getting oil to the fighting fronts and thus protecting our own national security," he added.

Mr. Davis said reports that the British have ample tankers and that it is unnecessary to transfer American tankers to aid the British," do not square with detailed figures submitted by the British."—Reuter.

CHURCH SERVICES

Holy Trinity Cathedral.—Aug. 24.—11th Sunday After Trinity. 8 a.m. Holy Communion (also in Bubbling Well Chapel) 10.30 a.m. Mattins and Sermon Psalm: 51. Lessons: II Kings 5; Luke 1, 57-end. Naylor in E flat. Anthem: "Purest and Highest" (Stanford) Hymns: 376, 47, 546. Preacher: Rev. E. J. Ottewell, L.Th. 6 p.m. Evensong and Sermon Psalm: 57. Lessons: II Kings 6, 8-23; Matthew 16, 13-end. Hymns: 176, 236, 19. Preacher: Rev. E. J. Ottewell, L.Th. 6 p.m. Bubbling Well Chapel: Preacher: The Dean. (Mattins at 10.30 a.m. will be broadcast from Cathedral over stations XMHC., 700 kc., XCDN., 1440 kc., and Noon Day Intercessions daily at 12.10 p.m. from XMHC. only.)

St. John's Pro-Cathedral. — Jessfield Holy Communion in English at 7 a.m. Evening Prayer in English at 6.30 p.m

Union Church.—(International and Inter-denominational). 107, Soochow Road. (Near the British Consulate-General.) Officiating Minister:—Rev. C. W. Allan. 10.20 a.m. Prayer Meeting in Vestry. 10.45 a.m. Divine Worship conducted by Rev. F. W. Weaver.

"Church of the Air" Programme
700 kc. 395 m.
Sunday, Aug. 24.
10.00 XMHD Service. Dr. Hudspeth
11.00 Gospel Song Service
12.00 Sacred Organ Music
16.00 Sacred Music
16.30 Dr. Bob Jones Service
19.45 "Miracles and Melodies"
20.00 XMHD Sacred Concert.
20.30 Gospel Service, Mr. J. A. Eggo
21.15 Russian Evangelistic Service
Weekdays, Aug. 25-30
7.15 Organ Music
7.30 Sacred Music
8.30 Thought for the Day. Rev. A. H. Reinhard
8.45 Gospel Songs
9.00 Prayer and Music for the Sick
12.00 Popular Music
12.45 N.C.D.N. News Broadcast
13.10 Devotional Service and Song
16.00 Sacred Music
17.00 Classical Music
19.45 N.C.D.N. Friday Review
20.00 Sacred Music
20.30 Gospel Service and Song
21.00 N.C.D.N. News Broadcast
21.30 Popular Music.
Russian Service (Tues.)

Sacred Heart Church (260 Nanzing Road) Tel. 41428 Sunday: Masses at 6, 7, 8 and 9.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 6 and 7 a.m.

Saint Peter's Church (Avenue Dubail) Tel. 30725 Sunday: Masses at 5.15 6, 7, 8, 9.15, a.m. Benediction at 3.30 and 6.45 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 5.15, 6, 6.45 and 7.30 a.m.

Saint Theresa's Church (370 Tatung Road) Tel. 30359 Sunday, Masses at 6.15, 7, 8 a.m. Weekdays: Masses at 6.15, 7 a.m.

Our Lady's Church (694 Baikal Road) Sunday Masses, at 7.30 and 9 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays Mass at 7.30 a.m.

Church of St. Aloysius Gonzaga (734 Kiaochow Road.) Tel. 32313 Sunday: Masses at 6, 7, 8 and 9.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 5.30, 6 and 6.30 a.m.

Church of Christ the King: 235 Rue Bourgeat. Tel. 72873 Masses on Sunday at 6, 7, 8, 9, 10 and 11 a.m. Benediction at 7 p.m. Masses weekdays at 7 and 8 a.m. Catechism classes every Saturday at 9 a.m.

Saint John Bosco's Church (740 Hangchow Road) Sunday Masses at 7, 8.30 9.30 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays Mass at 6.30 a.m.

Saint Joseph's Church (Rue Montauban) Tel. 85353 Sunday: Masses at 5.15, 6, 7, 8 and 10 a.m. Benediction at 4 p.m. Weekdays: Masses at 6 and 7.30 a.m.

Foreign Y.M.C.A. — Informal Sunday Evening Service, 6 p.m. in the Junior Division room, (Mezzanine floor). Speaker, Mr. K. J. Faulkner. All welcome.

Shanghai Free Christian Church.—(Evangelical) 6 Tifeng Road. (Near Jessfield Road) Sunday 11 o'clock. Morning Worship; Preacher; Dr. Lee S. Huizenga. Evening 6 o'clock, Gospel Service. Preacher; Rev. O. Wells. During the week: Monday 8 p.m. Young People's Meeting. Thursday Afternoon 5.45 o'clock. Prayer-meeting.

Community Church.—53 Ave. Petain. Dr. C. Stanley Smith, acting Pastor of the Community Church, will preach Sunday at 11 a.m. Junior and primary departments of the Church School will meet at 9.30 a.m. The Navy "Y" will have its programme for Service men at 6 p.m.

First Church of Christ, Scientist.—1047 Avenue Road Sunday Service 11 a.m. Subject: "Mind" Sunday School 9.45 a.m. Testimonial Meeting Wednesday, 6 p.m. Reading Room at the Church open Monday, and Friday from 10.30 to 12.30, Wednesday from 4 to 6 p.m.

Bethesda Gospel Hall.—(International) 729 Yu Yuen Road, Shanghai Gospel Services are held in: German: Sundays Breaking of Bread Meeting at 3.30-4.30 p.m. Sundays Bible Class at 6-6 p.m. Wednesdays Bible Class for Ladies at 4-5.30 p.m. Chinese: Sundays Breaking of Bread Meeting at 10-11.30 a.m. Sundays Gospel Meeting at 2.30-4 p.m. Tuesdays Prayer Meeting at 7.30-9 p.m. Thursdays Bible Class at 6-7 p.m. English: Fridays Prayer Meeting at 5.30-6.30 p.m.

Society of Friends (Quakers).—A meeting for worship to which all are welcome will be held at 6 p.m. on Sunday in room "D" at the Foreign Y.M.C.A., 150 Bubbling Well Road.

Endeavourers Church.—Morning service will be held in the hall of the Shanghai Free Christian Church, 5 Tifeng Road, at 9.30 a.m. The speaker will be Rev. W. E. Schubert. Mid-week prayer meeting will be held on Wednesday at 5.30 p.m. in room 305, Missions Building, 169 Yuen Ming Yuen Road.

Shanghai Hebrew Mission. 56 Ford Lane: Sunday 10 a.m., Rev. R. W. Howes. Wednesday 3.30 p.m., Mr. L. Millin, 703 N. Szechuen Road, Alliance Hall: Sunday 10 a.m., Mr. F. J. T. Savage. Wednesday 3.30 p.m., Mr. H. Swenson.

President's Son Says U.S.-Britain "Too Complacent"

London, Aug. 22.

Captain Elliott Roosevelt, son of the American President, told the press yesterday that he had found in Great Britain a general feeling that United States production of war materials had eased up following Russian involvement in the conflict.

Captain Roosevelt said that complacency exited in both Britain and the United States, but said this was more evident in the United States.

Asked when he thought the United States would enter the war, the President's son declared that "to a certain extent our entry into the war might be caused by some other power. For instance we might have one of our ships fired on. We will surely be in the war if we are attacked. We are going to defend our ships and men against attack, either from the air or from ships."

Reminded of Japanese Attacks

Reminded that Japan in the past had attacked American ships, young Roosevelt stated that "they (the Japanese) said it was a mistake."

The United States is most optimistic over British chances of winning the war, he added.

Mr. Roosevelt said that the conference Mr. Winston Churchill, Prime Minister, had had with his father afforded an excellent opportunity for the two leaders to arrive at an understanding which will facilitate future discussions. He said he did not know whether the American President and British Prime Minister would meet again.

Captain Roosevelt, of the Army Air Corps, is in London on military business.

Nazis Defied by Dutch Boy Scouts

London, Aug. 22.

Dutch boy scouts are defying the Nazi ban making them members of an illegal organization and are holding meetings and camps, states "Vrij Nederland," the free Dutch newspaper published in London.

Boys and their parents have been warned by the Nazi Commissioner-General for Public Security of the punishment that will be meted out to them if this continues.

He states: "German police patrols during July and August have noticed that boy scouts have been active. A camp was raided near Putten, and 120 scouts were arrested. The boys resisted the German police, who were compelled to use their arms. One 16-year-old scout was wounded.

"The boys' parents share in the blame for the scout movement, defying the ban, and if they do not stop their sons from stupid scout activities they will be arrested and their sons will be expelled from school."—Reuter.

Hull's Comment on Goebbels' Charge

Washington, Aug. 22.

Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, told the press yesterday that he saw no necessity for denying the statement by Dr. Paul Joseph Goebbels, German Minister of Propaganda, that President Roosevelt constituted a menace to Latin-America. Mr. Hull said that on the face of it the statement was entirely baseless.—United Press.

Seventy Years Ago

FROM THE "NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS" OF AUGUST 23, 1871

A very interesting trial took place on the Thames, opposite the works of Messrs. Yarrow & Hedley, at Poplar, of a small floating fire engine, for use at Shanghai, to protect the shipping at that port. This little craft is 35 ft. long, 7 ft. beam, draws 2 ft. of water, and is nothing more than one of the screw launches of Yarrow & Hedley, provided with a steam fire engine by Messrs. Merryweather and Sons. Steam was raised from cold water in 12 minutes, the speed of the boat was 7 to 8 miles an hour, and a jet of water 1¼ in. in diameter was thrown a height of from 80 to 100 ft. Such little floats cannot fail to promote security from fire owing to the rapidity with which they can be got into position and set to work.

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1 Chinese blackwood folding opium couch
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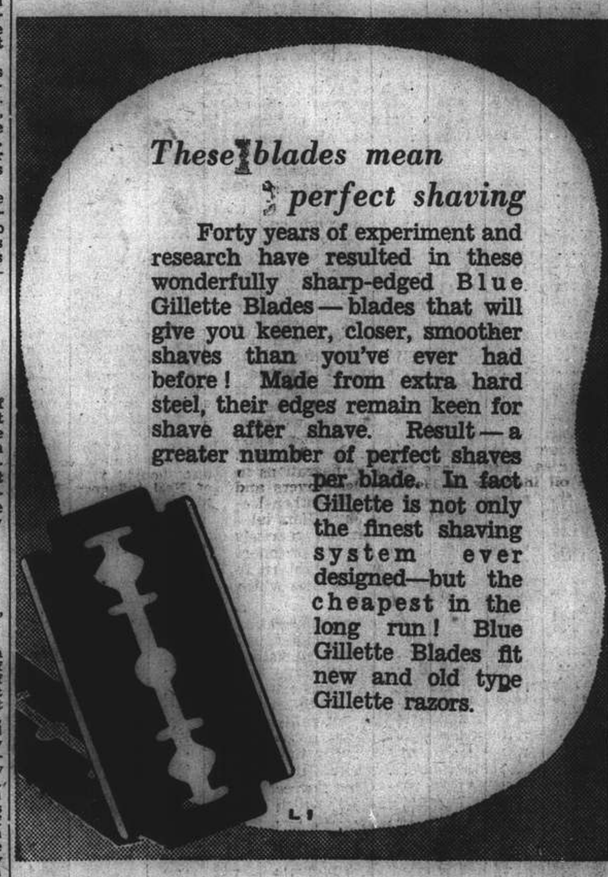
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IMPARTIAL NOT NEUTRAL

BELGIUM'S LOT

The enemy news agency, Transocean, which carries German propaganda to the Far East, together with all its untruths, distinguished itself yesterday by publishing the boast that the 200,000th Belgian worker had left Brussels to take work in the Reich, accompanied by his wife who also has a job to go to. The agency goes on to state that, with the employment of 200,000 Belgians in Germany, unemployment in Belgium has greatly improved, and that from the 490,000 workless, shortly after the capitulation, the number had now been reduced to 75,590, the majority of whom are over sixty. "This means," the report continues "that the unemployment problem in Belgium has been practically solved, thanks to the cooperation of the German authorities." A more cynically impertinent piece of lying it is difficult to conceive. What has happened in Belgium is that the workers have been forced to accept work in Germany to remedy the shortage of labour, or else starve in their homeland.

Two-thirds of Belgium's industries have ceased to work partly because they have lost their markets, but mostly because of the lack of raw materials. Coal mines are the exception, for they are being worked harder than ever before the occupation in order to meet Germany's demand for coal. Large numbers of unemployed Belgians are faced with starvation at home, or slavery in the Reich. Those who refuse work offered them by the Germans are no longer entitled to unemployment benefit. Work in the Reich mean rotten food, bad housing and wages, of which only part is paid out, while the rest is "frozen" in Germany so that workers are unable to send anything to their families in Belgium. Those who still remain in their native land in employment find that their wages in spite of repeated promises, are not adjusted to the increased cost of living. Rations to be legally obtained are hopelessly insufficient. Bread is down to 225 grammes a head a day, rice to 200 grammes a month while other foods to eke out these meagre supplies are unobtainable. Meat disappeared from the Belgian menu as far back as last December while Au Bon Marché, the big store in Brussels, has closed down its meat, butter and egg department.

That is the real picture of conditions in Belgium. The workers are being forced to accept employment in Germany, where the need for labour is still great, despite the enslavement of the Poles, or starve. When they go to the Reich to work the conditions under which they do so are wretched. There is a slogan amongst the Belgians who will not accept work in Germany to the effect *"S'il faut mourir c'est mieux mourir à la patrie!"* One day that phrase will be famous for it expresses both the tragedy and the heroic resolve of thousands of Belgian workers. Serious from the German point of view is the sabotage which has spread to important factories. There have been conflagrations in the oil industry at Hoboken-les-Anvers and in the rubber factory of Saventhen-les-Bruxelles. At Juprelles and Fauvilliers telephonic cables were cut. German reprisals largely consist of recalling Belgian prisoners of war who have been allowed to return to their homes and the imposition of fines which impoverish whole communities.

That is the sort of German cooperation which it is claimed has reduced Belgian unemployment. The German propagandists endeavour to persuade the world at large that their conduct in the occupied territories is that of a civilized people, whereas the world knows full well that it is not, but rather the behaviour of brutes who thus warn the rest of the world what it can expect if the Germans ever gained control over it. The tragedy of Belgium is in varying degrees the tragedy of every other nation which has fallen temporarily beneath the Nazi heel. It is the tragedy of suffering under the brutality of people who glory in the infliction of pain, in robbery and spoliation. It is possible that more Belgians will be forced to leave their native land and accept work in the Reich. Hunger is a powerful recruiting agent for German employers and the Nazis will not hesitate to make use of that fact to the fullest extent.

GERMAN CLAIMS

The claims by both Russia and Germany regarding the casualties they have inflicted upon each other run into big figures, but, while the Soviet appears to have some respect for the truth, the Germans most decidedly have not. Moscow claims that the Germans have lost 2,000,000 men, killed, wounded and taken prisoner. The Germans make no admission of any sort in this connection, though independent reports coming out of the Balkans state that endless numbers of trains carry the wounded into Rumania where even the schools have been transformed into hospitals, with the result that it is unlikely that schooling will be recommenced after the summer holidays. The very fact that Germany sends her wounded to Rumania instead of returning them to their own homeland is the clearest possible proof that her casualties are so high that the Government fears the result upon public opinion of visual evidence of the heavy losses which the German armies have sustained.

It is inevitable that in fighting such as is proceeding along the enormous front in western Russia the losses on both sides must be very considerable, for the German onslaught has been so ferocious, the Russian resistance so stubborn, and the numbers of men engaged so large, that claims running into one or two million as representing the casualties of one side or the other are probably correct. But the Germans allege that 5,000,000 Russians have been rendered *hors de combat*, including 1,200,000 who are said to have been taken prisoner. If those figures were correct it would follow that the whole of the Russian army which was mobilized against the German threat, together with the reserves which the Germans claim have been thrown in so often for the last time, have been wiped out and that the armies under Marshals Timoshenko, Voroshiloff and Budienny apparently now consist of one man and a boy who are successfully holding up the progress of the German war machine.

The absurdity of the German claims is all the more to be appreciated when it is realized that if they were true it would be possible for the German forces to march unhindered upon their objectives, Leningrad, Moscow and Kiev, but the fact is that after nine weeks fighting those objectives still remain in Russian hands, with no indication of their imminent capture by the invaders. It would be idle to attempt to deny for one moment that the Russians have suffered considerable casualties. The probabilities are, however, that fighting from defensive positions, their numbers are smaller than those inflicted upon the Germans, and a conservative estimate would be that they have lost in killed, wounded and prisoners somewhere between one and one-and-a-half million men. The Russians, like the Germans, have made no admissions regarding their own losses, but the Russian communiqués have all along proved so much more reliable than those of the German high command, which is most patently lying, that the former have come to be regarded as trustworthy.

Thus, at the cost of two million men, the Germans have succeeded in occupying, according to their story, an area of 870,000 square kilometres, including some of the rich corn lands of the Ukraine. But the prize is not a very valuable one. The Russians claim to have gathered in most of the harvest before they retreated and to have destroyed the rest. Old Mother Hubbard, in the shape of Hitler, has gone to the Ukrainian cupboard to find it completely bare, and there will be nothing for the Germans until the harvest next year, if they can manage to retain the territory that long. The policy of the scorched earth has been carried out with traditional Russian thoroughness, and unless Hitler can force a decision within the next six weeks he will find his armies bogged down in territory from which they can expect no supplies. They will have to depend upon long lines of communication, open to the activities of the Russian guerrillas who will see that they have a remarkably uncomfortable time of it. Hitler is still gaining those victories which blaze the path to his ultimate defeat.

Oil For Russia

Inspite of all the excitement of the press in Tokyo, it is difficult to believe that the Japanese Government will run the risk of a major incident in the Pacific by attempting to prevent the tankers which are now carrying American oil to Russia from reaching their destination. There are no signs that either the Soviet Government or the United States intends to divert these vessels. The campaign of intimidation which has been waged by the newspapers in Tokyo has failed of its purpose, and it now remains to be seen whether there will be any official action against the tankers, or whether the Japanese, having registered their protest, will not turn to their Axis partners and say that they have done everything that might reasonably be expected. It should not be forgotten that Japan has a treaty of neutrality with Soviet Russia, and it is believed that her intention to abide by this treaty has been recently reaffirmed, in response to a request from Moscow. The interception of supplies needed by Soviet Russia in her war against Germany would undoubtedly be interpreted as a breach of this treaty, while any interference with American ships would cause such repercussions in the United States that it would be a most foolhardy act. Susceptibilities over the use of Japanese territorial waters for the conveyance of supplies which will probably be used against Japan's partner can be understood. But the argument that these supplies might also be used against Japan herself does not hold water, since Soviet Russia is unlikely to take action against Japan, unless the latter takes action first. The Soviets are preoccupied with their war in the west, and would take on other commitments only if absolutely forced to do so. They might consider stopping supplies provocation enough, since such a stoppage might be construed as an act of war. If this were to happen the Japanese will have brought the consequences upon their own heads. It is understood that the first tanker to reach eastern waters will be Russian, not American, and that the possibility of an attempt to stop this vessel is being closely watched by the Americans. Following a few days behind this first Russian tanker are believed to be three American ships, and their movements will probably depend upon what action, if any, is taken over the first ship. Neither the Soviets nor the United States are bluffing over this matter, which is in itself a small thing but which has the possibility of igniting a very big fire. Whether it does so will depend upon the Japanese and upon them only. There are signs that a curb has been placed upon some of the extremist elements in Japan. There has been a noticeable absence of official statements from Tokyo by responsible ministers, and this has coincided with attacks upon the Government by a section of the press known to favour extreme action and also thought to be under a considerable degree of Nazi influence. If this influence is allowed to prevail the result can only be disastrous throughout the whole of the Far East. But it is not believed that such a thing will happen. Caution and commonsense must be reinstated.

ALONG THE HIGHWAYS

Aug. 19.—Cabbages are generally associated with the vegetable garden and very few people use the ornamental varieties for flower garden decoration. When a few plants are seen in the windows of a florist, they are probably bought more as a curiosity than anything else, but if space is available there is no reason why a packet of seed should not be sown in the same way as other crops. Leaves of the "Habotan" or ornamental cabbage are variegated and quite attractive and as a packet of seed costs about $1 which is less than a single plant will cost at a later date, it is worth buying. Writing of vegetables in the flower garden reminds us of the beds of beetroot and sugar beet that appeared in gardens in England during the last War and the use that is made in gardens here of Swiss Chard and Globe Artichokes in Spring. The proprietor of a large export nursery in Japan called on us today and gave us some good news regarding bulbs. It appears that several large orders for shipment to America have been cancelled recently and that a very large stock of good bulbs will be available for distribution here this year, and as a large stock generally means cheap prices those of us who like a few of the various bulbs in our garden may be able to get them at more reasonable prices than we had to pay last year. There is also another point to consider; the best bulbs (and all the best seeds for that matter) are generally sent to America and we have to be content with second-class produce. However, we hear from Holland that tulips are now being dried and ground and sold as a substitute for coffee, so some people may decide to do the same thing here and deprive us of our cheap bulbs. We should not care very much if they confined their activities to the early-flowering types, for these never give us full satisfaction, it is only occasionally that weather conditions allow them to remain in flower more than a week or so; but they would probably also use the "Darwin" types, which, it is presumed, would make just as good "coffee" as the early-flowering varieties. "Darwins" always give us a better return for our money than the others: they bloom later, are not so easily damaged and they remain in bloom for a much longer period.—W.J.K.

To talk of friendship with those in whom our reason forbids us to have faith, and our affections, wounded through a thousand pores, instruct us to detest, is madness and folly.—*Thomas Paine.*

* * *

Although men are accused for not knowing their own weaknesses yet perhaps as few know their own strength. It is in men as in soils, where sometimes there is a vein of gold which the owner knows not of.—*Dean Swift*

* * *

Whatever you say, if you say it with a supercilious, cynical face, or a silly, disconcerted grin, will be ill received. If, into the bargain, you mutter it, or utter it indistinctly and ungracefully, it will be still worse received.—*Lord Chesterfield*

* * *

Examine the passions and feelings of mankind, bring the doctrine of reconciliation to the touchstone of nature, and then tell me whether you can love, honour, and faithfully serve the power that hath carried fire and sword into your land?—*Thomas Paine.*

* * *

There is such a thing as a man endeavouring to persuade himself, and endeavouring to persuade others, that he knows about things when he does not know any more than the outside skin of them: and he goes flourishing about with them.—*Thomas Carlyle.*

* * *

The self-made man is the funniest wind-bag after all! There is a marked difference between decreeing light in chaos and lighting the gas in a metropolitan back parlour with a box of patent matches; and, do what we will, there is always something made to our hand, if it were only our fingers.—*Robert Louis Stevenson*

* * *

The difference between the most dissimilar characters, between a philosopher and a common street porter, for example, seems to arise not so much from nature, as from habit, custom, and education. When they came into the world, and for the first six or eight years of their existence, they were, perhaps, very much alike, and neither their parents nor their playfellows could perceive any remarkable difference.—*Adam Smith.*

A PARSON'S LOG

From a Correspondent

On more than one occasion I have been angered by people saying to me that if the League of Nations, or if Great Britain, had done so-and-so on such-and-such an occasion this sanguinary war would never have happened. The past is past and to be constantly harking back to it is both stupid and iniquitous. What has once been done has gone beyond recall and no power on earth or heaven can undo it. Yesterday, last week, last year—they are gone. Life has been compared to the transition from class in a school. The school-boy who has not learnt arithmetic in the earlier classes cannot secure it when he comes to mechanics in the higher. He may become a good lawyer or a good historian, but a bad arithmetician he will remain for life. How much would many of us give for ten years of youth back again with the added experience of age! But it cannot be; to 'call back yesterday, bid time return' is impossible.

But though the past is gone beyond recovery we have the future—the future with its light and gloom.

Time and eternity are ours—they are ours to improve as we will. In the moral and spiritual realm the stupendous message of Christianity is that in Christ Jesus no past is irretrievable. Divine forgiveness may blot out the mistakes of yesterday and a Heavenly grace give strength for tomorrow: "Though your sins be as scarlet, they shall be as white as snow; though they be red like crimson, they shall be as wool." John the Baptist preached the baptism of repentance 'unto remission of sins'. The interpretation of the name Jesus in Matthew's Gospel is 'He shall save His people from their sins.' Forgiveness is implicit throughout the whole of our Lord's ministry, all His declarations concerning His coming 'not to call the righteous, but sinners', 'to seek and to save that which was lost', and His promise of 'rest to the souls' of men, indicated that the object of His ministry was to reclaim from past wrong-doing.

To obtain this Divine forgiveness repentance is the condition, the one condtion laid down and repeatedly insisted on in the Gospels. This is necesssary as between man and man, and much more between man and God. Repentance is indeed a requisite ingredient of forgiveness if the two terms are to be rightly understood. Sorrow for sin and complete renunciation of it are not arbitrary conditions which God chooses to exact before bestowing a boon; they belong to the very essence of the personal relationship between the Father and mankind, a relationship which has been impaired or broken by error and disobedience, and which is restored in forgiveness. God is 'good and ready to forgive', but a change of mind and indeed of the whole life is indispensable before the pardon can either be bestowed or received.

And with this new orientation of life there will be an earnest desire to do something, a purpose in the universe. In his 'A Psalm of serious readiness to co-operate with the Divine Life' Longfellow writes:

Let the Past bury its dead!
Act—act in the living Present!
Heart within, and God o'erhead!

When soldiers came to arrest Jesus there were two ways open to Him in which to submit to His death. He might have waited for it; instead, He went to meet His enemies. He took up the Cross, the cup of anguish was not forced between His lips, He took it with His own hands, and drained it to the last drop. In later years the disciples understood the lesson, and acted on it. They did not wait until persecution overtook them; they braved the officials; they fronted the world; they proclaimed aloud the unpopular and unpalatable doctrines of the Resurrection and the Cross until it was said they had "turned the world upside down." These doctrines are still unpopular and unpalatable but by an upright, pure and an adventurous life they are to be bravely and universally declared. Under no circumstances, whether of pain or grief, or disappointment, or irreparable error, is it true that there is not something to be done. And thus it is that the message of Christianity brings to our life, not a leaden cloud of remorse and despondency, but a sky, not perhaps of shining, but yet of calm, chastened and manly hope. There is a past which is gone for ever, but there is a future which is ours to shape as we chose.

WAR FUND BAROMETER

The Voluntary War Contribution Fund has been open for 414 days and there have been 8,763 contributors. The War Savings Association has been open for 420 days and there have been 1,615 contributors. The latest totals follow:—

Fund	Amount Ch. $	Contributed £ Sterling
Central British War Fund	15,253.57	68,097. 3. 0*
Vol. War Contribution Fund	3,635.80	203,170.14. 4§
War Savings Association	91,573.59	162,487.19. 2‡

*—Including weekly transfers from CN$ into £.
§—Including daily transfers from CN$ into £.
‡—Including monthly transfers from CN$ into £.

IN PARENTHESIS

Hardly Diplomatic

Our tame drunk was pretty full as he wandered home just after midnight, but not too full to realize that a small contribution to the peace of the world would be made could he get in without arousing his sleeping spouse. He found the side-door unlocked, eased himself gently inside and made a fairly silent progress to the spare room, where he fumbled himself out of his clothes in the gloom. Then he made for the bunk, but stopped dead when his hand, reaching to pull the blankets back, felt soft, feminine hair. "'Struth," he muttered, found a match, struck it carefully, quickly surveyed the sleeping and rather pretty face of his flapper sister-in-law, backed out and bedded down on the couch in the living-room. Next morning he told the tale to the amused flapper, and his wife coldly remarked, "Huh, in the state you were in it's a wonder you could tell the difference." He looked from one to the other. "Well," he said, "I was pretty drunk, but I wasn't that drunk." Then he wished he hadn't spoken so decidedly.—Exchange.

* * *

Visit From a Fairy

Once again the fairy Wishful Thinking called on us, fluttered for a while above our typewriter, and then dropped as hard as she could on the letter "k." Smirking selfconsciously, she then jumped twice on the letter "e" and once on the letter "p." Then she leapt neatly on to the space lever and kept up this performance until she had spelt out the words "keep smiling" writes a British humorist.

"There," she said, sinking down breathlessly on a full stop, "I can't manage the capital letters because I'm not heavy enough. But I thought it would be a new way of bringing my message to you."

We thanked her, and suggested that as she was so damn clever she might as well write the whole column.

"Oh," she said, clasping her little fat hands, "if only I could. Wouldn't that be wonderful?"

We said that it probably would.

"Though of course I can't," she went on. "I'm such a silly little thing. But at least I can go around cheering up those who do, can't I?"

We replied that up to this moment we had found no way of stopping her.

"And what's making us look so sad today?" she asked, eyeing us critically.

"It's no use crying over spilt milk," she said. "What's done can't be undone. After all, they haven't got Cyprus yet, have they?"

We said no, they hadn't.

"And they haven't got Egypt," the Fairy said, "and they haven't got Syria. And they haven't got Britain."

We replied that if she was compiling a list of the countries they hadn't got yet we could add Russia, India and America. And plenty more if it would help.

"And if they occupy Spain and Portugal," said the Fairy, "they'll need half a million men to do it. And in attacking Russia they needed 4,000 000 men. And if they go much further east they'll need another million. And when you think of the millions occupying France, Belgium, Holland, Norway and Denmark, where do you think they're going to find any more?"

We said that we thought we could see her point. With all those men occupying Europe and attacking in the East there would be just about half a platoon left to invade England. And they, we suggested, might also be short of oil.

"You're beginning to see sense at last," said the Fairy. "Very soon there will be a sudden crack-up in Germany, just when you least expect it. And then everything will be okey dokey."

Before we could give her a crack on the head with our fountain pen she had flown away, leaving us more depressed than ever.

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THE SPORTS PAGE

Chie Expected to Atone for Previous Defeat by Beating Hekking in 440 Race Tonight

HEKKING or Chie—that will be the big question this evening at 6 o'clock at the A.S.F. Pool when the five S.A.S.A. Championships will take place—but on this occasion the answer is more apparent than last Saturday. Although Hekking managed to oust his Chinese rival by a touch in the 220 yards last week he will have to exceed any previous performance of his career to take the measure of Chie tonight in the 440 yards, for the latter's display in the heats on Wednesday marks him out as Shanghai's leading swimmer in the longer distances.

Chie negotiated the 440 last Wednesday in 5 minutes 47 seconds without apparently extending himself for he won his heat by over a length of the pool, while Hekking took second place to C. L. Wen who covered the distance in 6 minutes 5 seconds. Although these discrepancies in time do not necessarily mean that Chie will have it all his own way tonight—for Hekking was undoubtedly conserving himself for the finals—it seems unlikely that the 220 champion, who is principally a sprinter, will have sufficient stamina to challenge the seemingly endless reserve possessed by the Chinese.

Chie a Likely Pace-Setter

Chie is expected to take his customary big lead at the beginning of the race and then maintain a steady pace just ahead of his rival, but Hekking will probably attempt to trail the Chinese star and then apply pressure in the last few laps. If he succeeds in doing so and the pair produce another neck-to-neck fight as last Saturday, the time for the race may well go below 5.40, though hardly likely to touch the record of 5.34 set by Matsushita 1936.

The complete list of finalists follow:—

440 Yards Men's Free Style

T. S. Chie, R. Hekking, C. L. Wen and R. Leoni.

200 Yards Men's Breast Stroke

O. Grebenschikoff, D. Maher, S. K. Chung and P. Chen.

150 Yards Men's Back Stroke

V. Matiuk, Q. Strand, E. Smith and C. C. Wang.

100 Yards Ladies Free Style

Misses L. Hekking and Ling Mei-ling.

220 Yards Junior Free Style

R. Hyatt and C. Butt.

The championship will start promptly at 6.00 p.m. and admission will be limited to special invitation only. The events are being held at the A.S.F. owing to the cancellation of the C.S.F. Gala scheduled for tonight.

Out for New Record

In the 200 yards breast stroke O. Grebenschikoff naturally looms as the winner and the only question tonight is whether he can improve on the existing record of 2.50 1/5 for the distance, established by Dick Hall in 1939. Grebenschikoff was clocked in 2.55 last Wednesday, but as he obviously failed to extend himself on that occasion there is good reason to believe that he can reduce this time by several seconds. Second place will probably be fought out between S. K. Chung and D. Maher.

A closer tussle is anticipated in the men's 150 yards back stroke where all four finalists are very evenly-matched, although Matiuk, Smith and Strand are the three strongest. Matiuk showed surprisingly promising form in the heats last Wednesday and unless Strand and Smith improve considerably the young Foreign "Y" swimmer will emerge victorious. A good finish is expected, however, with little to choose between the four swimmers.

Promising Butt Should Win

Charlie Butt is the stronger of the two entries for the junior 220 free-style and should clock a fast time for the event. His participation, in fact, is believed to have frightened off other talent in his category. But is one of the most promising younger swimmers in the city today.

Miss Ling Mei-ling should be able to win the ladies' 100 yards free-style from Miss Lucia Hekking without much difficulty, though she is unlikely to touch last year's record of 69 seconds established by Miss Collette Meadmore.

When Rupert Moncrieff was turned down for active service by a Canadian army medical board, he determined still to do something to help win the war. Seven months ago he started Canada's 'march of dimes,' aided by a group of friends. To date more than 47,000 dimes have been turned over to Canadian Finance Minister Ilsley at Ottawa. His goal is 11,000,000 dimes to purchase 50 Hurricane fighter planes.

Portuguese-Sokol Amateur Boxing Card a Success

Outdoing even a professional fight card for action yesterday's amateur boxing programme, jointly sponsored by the Portuguese Amateur Boxing Club and the Russian Sporting Club ("Sokol"), contained all the ingredients required to make their first venture a success. Before a capacity crowd of about 700 fans nine action-packed bouts were held, and if the ovation received after every event may be taken as an indication of their popularity, it seems that amateur boxing is back again to stay.

Weaving past Govorkoff's defence Ernesto Gonsalves scored a decisive win on points to take the main event. Out-boxing his heavy and harder hitting opponent the lithe Portuguese piled up an overwhelming margin on points. After the fight had gone two of the scheduled four rounds, there was little doubt of the outcome.

Fine Come-Back

"Dynamite" Remedios' bobbling and weaving was a revelation. After a nervous start he came back in fine style with short jabs and uppercuts to hammer Utuguloff into submission. The Russian boxer's crouch seemed to bother "Dynamite" in the first two rounds but once he had fathomed the unorthodox style he landed telling blows.

Chacha Leith did not encounter much difficulty in defeating M. Lopes to defend the National Belt. Though at a disadvantage with a much shorter reach, he nevertheless worked his way through Lopes' guard to score with blows to the head and body.

All except one of the nine bouts were won on points. Eddie Sousa was T. K. O.'d by Golubeff, a much huskier opponent, his seconds throwing in the towel in the last round after he had received a terrific pummelling.

The semi-final event resulted in the popular decision of a draw. Alberto Cruz and Chastohkin, two good mixers, went hammer and tongs at each other from the opening bell and apart from a bit of feinting now and then, both were willing to trade blows all along.

Results at a Glance

MAIN EVENT

Ernesto Gonsalves beat P. Govorkoff on points.

SEMI-FINAL

Alberto Cruz drew with S. Chastohkin.

SPECIAL EVENTS

"Tirre" Remedios drew with V. Prigorovsky.

PRELIMINARIES

Charlie Danenberg lost to B. Sarapooloff on points.

L. Pauliakoff lost to L. Alexeeff on points.

Eddie Souza lost to S. Goloubeff by T.K.O.

Chacha Leith beat M. Lopes on points.

Sports Schedule Over Week-End

Today

SWIMMING

CHAMPIONSHIP:—Shanghai Championships in Men's 200 yards Breast Stroke; Men's 440 yards Free Style; Men's 150 yards Back Stroke; Ladies 100 yards Free Style; Juniors 220 yards Free Style. (A.S.F. pool, 6 p.m.).

CRICKET

LEAGUE:—Stragglers v. Parsee (S.C.C.); Tyros v. Colts (Recs); Police v. Wanderers (Police). All matches start at 1.45 p.m.

LAWN BOWLS

LEAGUE:—(1st Division Y.B.C. v. S.L.B.C. Reds; S.L.B.C. Blues v. P.R.C.; C.L. Greens v. H.G.C.; C.L. Reds v. S.J.G.C.; (2nd Division) S.L.B.C. v. Y.B.C.; H.G.C. v. B.B.C.; S.J.G.C. v. C.L.

Tomorrow

LAWN BOWLS

CHAMPIONSHIP:—Rink Championship, 5th round.

CRICKET

FRIENDLY:—A. Lingard's XI v. H. A. Crickmer's XI (S.C.C.); Recs v. Parsees (11.30 a.m., S.R.C. Ground).

BASEBALL

LEAGUE:—Amateurs v. 1st Battalion (3.30 p.m. Race Course).

SOFTBALL

LEAGUE:—(2nd Division) Lanterns v. J.A.C. (K.P., 8.30 a.m.); C.S.F. v. Telephones (K.P., 9.30 a.m.); Ching Woo v. F.M.C. (F.M.C., 8.30 a.m.).

Cricket Teams

Shanghai Recreation Club

Colts v. Tyros, Saturday, at 1.45 p.m., S.R.C. Ground. League:—P. Madar (Capt.), C. J. Smith, J. Geriou, A. Symons, Y. T. Barma, T. Buckley, T. W. R. Wilson, A. F. Comes, A. F. Grundt, W. Quincey, R. K. Manley.

Swimming Entries Closing Today

Intending competitors are reminded that five S.A.S.A. Championships will take place next Saturday, August 30, in conjunction with the Rowing Club Gala, and that entries for these events close at noon today. Applications must be submitted to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. H. Graham, Shanghai Telephone Company, accompanied by the correct fee of $2 per event.

The five championships are:—Junior 100 Yards Free Style, Men's 100 Yards Free Style, Men's 880 Yards Free Style, Men's 100 Yards Back Stroke.

Silly Sallies in Sports

"I'm afraid I was daydreaming—what did you call that last one?"

Indians End Losing Streak When Bob Feller Downs Yanks With 2-0 Shutout

New York, Aug. 21.

CLEVELAND Indians snapped their losing streak with a bang today as the mighty Bob Feller blanked the league leading New York Yanks. Feller struck out nine Yanks and allowed seven hits as the Indians came through with a 2 to 0 victory. The game was scoreless after the first inning when the Cleveland scores were produced by Roy Weatherly's three bagger and Geoffrey Heath's single.

The Boston Red Sox piled up an early lead to defeat the second place Chicago White Sox 8 to 5. The Red Sox led throughout but were outhit by the Chicago club. Ed Smith was knocked out of the box by the Red Sox in the third inning and he was succeeded by Bill Dietrich who was mauled the rest of the game.

Nats Whip Tigers Twice

The Washington Senators took two straight from the Detroit Tigers, winning the opener 6 to 3 and blanking their foes 9 to 0 in the night cap. Emil Leonard turned in another good game for the Senators, allowing but six hits. Louie Newsom started on the mound for the Tigers but was chased to the showers in the fifth when Roger Cramer connected with a three bagger and John Lewis clouted out a double.

Lewis Hits Homer

In the second game Sid Hudson allowed only six hits and Lewis continued his heavy hitting by knocking the ball out of the park in the eighth with one mate aboard.

St. Louis and Philadelphia divided a double header, with the Browns winning the first game 11 to 3 and the Athletics scoring a 12 to 0 shutout in the second contest.

In the first game Fred Chapman of the A's connected with two homers but the Browns broke loose in the seventh and eighth to win the game and enjoy a couple of hours out of the cellar.

Three Homers in One Day

Chapman connected with his third homer of the day in the second game while Bob Johnson knocked the ball out of the lot in the first frame with two runners on base.

Bill McKechnie's Cincinnati Reds picked up another game on the senior circuit leaders today when they downed the Boston Braves 8 to 5 while the St. Louis Cards and Brooklyn Dodgers were taking beatings.

The Reds are now nine and one half games behind the Brooklyn outfit and eight behind the Cardinals. Eddie Joost and Frank McCormick had great days with the willow, getting seven out of the Reds' total of 11 hits.

Braves Kept in Hand

Bucky Walters was on the mound and aside from a bad fifth inning had his foes under control throughout. The Cincinnati hurling ace allowed 10 hits.

The Dodgers were turned back 6 to 2 by the Chicago Cubs who nicked four Brooklyn hurlers for 13 hits. Jake Mooty limited the league leaders to seven hits and hurled shutout ball in every inning but the fourth. Stanley Hack contributed a homer for the Cubs in the seventh inning.

Cards Crack Up

After leading until the final frame the St. Louis Cards let the Philadelphia Phillies push over a pair of runs in the last of the ninth and treat home town fans to a 5 to 4 win. The Cards collected 15 hits off two Phillie hurlers while Mort Cooper went the full route and allowed only 10 safeties.

In a night game here the Pittsburgh Pirates staged a four run rally in the fourth to nose out the Giants 5 to 3. Four hurlers were used by Manager Bill Terry in an effort to silence the Pittsburgh bats. Al Butcher hurled the full game for the Pirates and allowed only one run after the first inning.

Box scores:—

National League

	R.	H.	E.
Washington	6	10	1
Detroit	3	6	1
(first game)			
Batteries: Leonard and Early; Newsom, Thomas and Sullivan.			
Washington	9	14	2
Detroit	0	6	1
(second game)			
Batteries: Hudson and Early; Gorsica, Mueller, Manders and Tebbetts.			
Philadelphia	3	9	2
St. Louis	11	12	1
(first game)			
Batteries: Knott, Tobin and Hayes, Wagner; R. Harris and Swift.			
Philadelphia	12	12	1
St. Louis	0	4	2
(second game)			
Batteries: Ferrick and Hayes; Caster, Newlin, Trotter and Ferrell.			
Boston	8	10	1
Chicago	5	14	2
Batteries: H. Newsom, Ryba and Pytlak; Smith, Dietrich and Tresh.			
New York	7	7	0
Cleveland	9	9	1
Batteries: Donald and Dickey; Feller and Desautels.			
Pittsburgh New York and St. Louis-Philadelphia both night game.			

National League

Chicago	8	13	0
Brooklyn	2	7	1
Batteries: Mooty and McCullough; Galen, Brown, Wyatt, Casey and Owen, Franks.			
Cincinnati	8	11	1
Boston	5	10	2
Batteries: Walters and Lombardi; Posedel, Hutchings, Javery, Salvo and Berres, Montgomery.			
(NIGHT GAMES)			
St. Louis	4	13	2
Philadelphia	5	10	1
Batteries: M. Cooper and W. Cooper; Johnson, Pearson and Warren.			
Pittsburgh	5	11	1
New York	3	13	1
Batteries: Butcher and Lopez; McGee, Wittig, Lohrman, Melton and Danning. —United Press.			

LEAGUE STANDINGS

American League

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	81	42	.659
Chicago	65	56	.537
Boston	62	58	.517
Cleveland	60	57	.513
Detroit	55	66	.455
Washington	52	65	.444
Philadelphia	52	67	.437
St. Louis	51	67	.432

National League

Brooklyn	76	41	.650
St. Louis	74	42	.638
Cincinnati	65	49	.570
Pittsburgh	61	53	.535
New York	56	57	.496
Chicago	51	67	.432
Boston	46	69	.400
Philadelphia	32	83	.278

—United Press.

Little Likelihood Of Baseball Today

An inspection of the baseball diamond at the Race Course yesterday showed that it will be unlikely that the scheduled match between the Amateurs and Second Battalion will be taking place today. The conditions, however, indicate that there should be no interference with the tussle between the Amateurs and First Battalion at 3.30 p.m. tomorrow.

Lawn Bowls Pairs to Qualify For Semi-Finals Tomorrow

OUT of 65 entries in the Lawn Bowls Pairs Championship, eight have sorted themselves out of the mass and are now in the quarter-finals and, weather and ground conditions permitting, they will be taking part in dour struggles tomorrow afternoon to gain passage into the semi-finals.

The eight pairs that have marched right through their opponents in the first four rounds are G. B. Stormes and A. L. Roberts, A. Marshall and A. McLean, R. C. Aitkenhead and F. C. McPherson, G. N. Manley and T. G. J. d'Almeida, J. O. Drysdale and W. Simpson, W. J. Monk and W. J. Ward, C. M. Keenan and L. A. Greenhalgh, H. A. Ozorio and F. Machado.

Fast Greens Likely

With every evidence of typhoon having changed its course, the greens should be in well nigh perfect condition when the fifth round matches are held. Granted a dry and fast green, all four tussles should rise to interesting heights.

A neck-and-neck tussle should result when the two Recs stalwarts, G. B. Stormes and A. Roberts, clash with the combination of A. Marshall, the current favourite to win the Singles title, and A. McLean. Both pairs have disposed of redoubtable couples in the preliminary rounds. To reach the fifth round, Stormes and Roberts accounted for the formidable duo of C. M. Sequeira and A. A. d'Assis. They scored an unexpected triumph over W. R. Chisholm and W. C. Grant the third round while disposing of R. Lock and P. W. Massey in their initial encounter. Among those who fell to the prowess of Marshall and McLean were E. Jacobs and S. S. Russell, G. V. Jensen and W. T. Manley, J. d'Aquino and C. Fletcher.

Favoured Winners

Meanwhile, in another match R. C. Aitkenhead and F. C. McPherson, the most favoured couple to win the title, will clash with an experienced pair in G. N. Manley and T. G. J. d'Almeida. The former two did not find their passage to the quarter-finals a very stormy one and were given their hardest fight in the first round when they disposed of E. Owen and A. Braid. The Recs couple also had a fairly easy entry to the fifth round.

R. Wimsett and J. Ball, J. Kearns and A. Jones, and B. F. Marques and J. M. Gutierrez were the three victims of C. M. Keenan and L. A. Greenhalgh's march to victory. The latter will be pitted against the formidable Portuguese combination of H. A. Ozorio and F. Machado. The Lusitano representatives were given a stiff battle in the third round when they clashed with A. B. Hogg and J. Colquhoun. After surviving that game they entered the quarter-finals by defeating J. Sepe and C. L. Passos.

Triumphs at 40

Craig Wood's success is well deserved, and that he should win at the "mellow" age of 40 is surprising, for, judging by what we have been led to believe, he should be "burned out" after playing competitive golf for about 22 consecutive years. And Americans are not supposed to last!

Craig is a tall fellow of about six feet, and extremely broad, is possibly not the best build for golf, but he has very strong legs and powerful wrists. He uses a shut faced system and gives the ball a decided slap.

Long Driver

He has always been a long driver. On his only visit to Great Britain, in 1933, he made a reputation as a long driver when playing on the burned-up fairways at St. Andrews during the Open Championship.

During that week, Craig's low-flying, hooking tee shots ran for "miles." One drive, which finished in the bunker in the hill little short of the long fifth green, was fully 430 yards. There was a powerful following wind, and the ground was very hard, yet it was a tremendous hit.

Iron Nerve

I have never been an admirer of Craig's style, but he gives me the impression that he knows his own play, and, like all regular American tournament players, is a grand finisher, with an iron nerve.

I have heard that Craig has changed his style slightly and now hits the ball with less hook than previously—curiously a change Lawson Little made when he became professional.

Craig, now professional to the Winged Foot G.C., New York, has been attached to a number of different American clubs and his assistants have included Paul Runyon, Vic Ghezzi and Dick Metz, who developed into leading international players.

Craig Wood's Win Disproves Theory On U.S. Golfers

When a good golfer wins a big tournament or championship it is often not much of a compliment to say, "Oh, well, he deserved to win." In the case of husky Craig Wood, the American Ryder Cup player, it can be said, and meant—writes Henry Cotton in the "News of the World."

Craig tied for our Open Championship (1938) and the American Open (1939), and each time was beaten in the play-off. Recently he achieved his life's ambition when winning the Open Championship of his native land by three clear strokes from Densmore Shute.

Shute is not a spectacular player, but is still clearly one of America's greatest golfers.

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Craig is a tall fellow of about six feet, and extremely broad, is possibly not the best build for golf, but he has very strong legs and powerful wrists. He uses a shut faced system and gives the ball a decided slap.

Long Driver

He has always been a long driver. On his only visit to Great Britain, in 1933, he made a reputation as a long driver when playing on the burned-up fairways at St. Andrews during the Open Championship.

During that week, Craig's low-flying, hooking tee shots ran for "miles." One drive, which finished in the bunker in the hill little short of the long fifth green, was fully 430 yards. There was a powerful following wind, and the ground was very hard, yet it was a tremendous hit.

Iron Nerve

I have never been an admirer of Craig's style, but he gives me the impression that he knows his own play, and, like all regular American tournament players, is a grand finisher, with an iron nerve.

I have heard that Craig has changed his style slightly and now hits the ball with less hook than previously—curiously a change Lawson Little made when he became professional.

Craig, now professional to the Winged Foot G.C., New York, has been attached to a number of different American clubs and his assistants have included Paul Runyon, Vic Ghezzi and Dick Metz, who developed into leading international players.

Many Claimants To Alice Marble's Tennis Crown

Since the commencement of the present European hostilities it has generally been recognized that the United States has become the mecca of International tennis stars. The American Championships last year were as near to an international character as ever before, the "outsiders" being Davis Cup and Wightman Cup stars.

This season, however, the American Championships will be practically devoid of an international flavour, partly because none of the British champions, either men or women, will be on view and particularly because the proposed visit of Australian ranking players has fallen through.

Since Alice Marble migrated to the ranks of the professionals, there have been many claimants to the title of No. 1 Ranking woman. Of these the most likely seems to be Mrs. Sarah Palfrey-Cooke, who registered the first big win of this season when she took the Eastern Clay Court title in a comfortable manner.

Renowned Fighter

Although Mrs. Cooke lacks the height of either Miss Marble or Mrs. Aidan Roarke (Helen Wills-Moody)—she stands 5 ft. 3 ins., she has the strokes at her command and is a renowned fighter. Furthermore, her marriage may be the key to her success this year. Her husband is Elwood Cooke, a ranking Tennis player, who was beaten in the last Wimbledon final by Bobby Riggs.

Mrs. Cooke is 28 and has been playing Tennis for the last 15 years. In 1930 she was ranked No. 4 and went to England with the Wightman Cup team. The following year she was dropped to No. 12, but has not been out of the world's First 10 women since then. In 1937-38 he was ranked second to Helen Jacobs although at the moment she is sixth behind Alice Marble (now a professional), Pauline Betz, Dorothy Bundy and Gracyn Wheeler Kelleher.

Whips Miss Wolfenden

The manner in which she eliminated Virginia Wolfenden, of California, with the loss of only two games, in the final of the Eastern Clay Court Championship, indicated that her game has improved tremendously.

Her improvement is due to the careful coaching of Tom Stow, of California, who taught Donald Budge, former world No. 1 ranking player, his tennis, and to her husband. While Stow changed Mrs. Cooke's style it was her husband who re-arranged her strategy. She's much smarter now and knows when to finesse.

Chief Rivals

Mrs. Cooke's chief rivals this season will be the veteran Helen Jacobs, smartest of them all; Dorothy Bundy, who has the greatest mastery of strokes; and Pauline Betz, who combines speed and punch behind her shots. Miss Betz is favoured on the Eastern seaboard for Miss Marble's vacant crown, but the title is a wide open race.

The daughter of a Los Angeles high school athletic instructor, Miss Betz is handsome, husky, fast and has a terrific backhand. She first jumped into the limelight in 1939 when she came east from California to snatch the United States Indoor championship. Unlike Mrs. Cooke, Pauline Betz has no Back Bay Boston social ranking, but worked in a sandwich shop on the Coast when she attracted attention.

The Pitches Don't Have to Be Perfect For Joe DiMaggio to Hit Out

"So I'm just up there looking 'em over. Sure, there's something of a strain even if they call me Dead Pan Joe, but I also know that a consecutive hitting string improves me. The pitcher is bearing down, and I'm doing the same," said DiMaggio in the the course of a recent interview.

"That was the setup the other afternoon against Detroit when I broke my own Yankee record for hitting in successive games while helping set a new American League team record for home runs in straight games.

Now Has Penthouse

"A pitch doesn't have to be perfect now. I'll take a swipe at any ball to my liking, but I'd be a sucker to go for bad pitches just to prolong a batting spiurge. If I did that, I'd seldom get a good ball."

DiMaggio definitely has deserted the San Francisco wharves for a penthouse on West End Avenue.

"The big town has been mighty good to me," asserts the 200-pound Italian who runs like a gazelle, throws like a 75-mm. gun and hits like Joe Louis.

Heir Due October

A DiMaggio heir is coming along in October.

"Joseph Paul DiMaggio III always will be able to say he was born the year I set the record," beams DiMaggio. "That'll make it easier for folks to remember his birthday."

"Suppose it's a girl?" cuts in pretty Mrs. Joseph Paul DiMaggio II.

"Then," replies Joseph Paul DiMaggio II, "that'll make it easier for folks to remember the birthday of Josephine Pauline DiMaggio."

So, Pop DiMaggio keeps that bat pointed toward the pitcher and lays for fat ones.

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Axis Emigres From Manila Arrive in Shanghai

THE first batch of Axis evacuees from Manila arrived in Shanghai yesterday morning aboard the Messageries Maritimes liner Marechal Joffre. The emigrés, consisting of 390 Japanese, eight Germans and two Italians, were subjected to thorough searches by port authorities before being allowed to leave the Philippine Island capital.

Nearly all of the Japanese evacuees will sail for Japan in the near future, while the other Axis nationals will probably make their home in Shanghai for the time being at least. It was learned that the Japanese nationals left Manila due to the fact that Nipponese firms were unable to do any business within the past few months.

Mr. S. Imamura, head of a large Japanese lumber company in Manila, told newsmen yesterday that apart from any official "suggestion" for Japanese nationals to leave the Philippines, the step had become imperative due to the lack of commerce among the Nipponese community.

Living Conditions High

The lumber man stressed the fact that living conditions had become extremely high and most of the Japanese in the Philippines were unable to make ends meet, especially following the recent freezing order by the United States Government.

Hardly a single passenger or part of the vessel failed to come under close scrutiny by the Manila port authorities, it was declared. The Japanese passengers were subjected to the most rigid searches, bedding and baggage being examined by the officials. The port authorities were also reported to have confiscated U.S.$50,000 from several Japanese passengers who had attempted to take the money back with them to Japan.

Even Americans who were traveling on the ship were forced to submit to rigid examination by the port authorities. Several of the Americans were forced to wait in the state room of the French liner from eight o'clock in the morning until the time the ship set sail, one of the passengers declared.

Mostly Old Residents

Interviewed by Domei, Mr. Takashi Araki, Chancellor of the Japanese Consulate-General in Manila, declared that the evacuees, most of whom had lived in the Philippines for 20 or 30 years, were due to withdraw from Manila aboard the Kamakura Maru and the Ganges Maru. However, since these ships did not come, they were forced to take the Marechal Joffre.

Mr. Araki pointed out that the fruits of the labours of the evacuees were left behind when the Marchal Joffre sailed from Manila. The American order freezing Japanese assets has smashed the lifelong efforts of many of the Japanese in the Philippines, he said, pointing out that most of the Japanese in the vicinity of Manila are small retail merchants and traders.

There was nothing for these people to do but to evacuate to Japan, Mr. Araki declared. He added, however, that more than 20,000 Japanese engaged in the hemp industry in Davao are not expected to return to Japan. Mr. Araki further pointed out that there are 6,000 Japanese residents still in Manila, adding that some way must be devised to evacuate them as no more French ships will be plying the Shanghai-Manila route.

Return as Strangers

Mr. Kenkichi Yukioka, a native of Hiroshima and long-time resident in Manila, gave some indication of the uncertainty facing the evacuees when he told Domei, "We all of us have lived in Manila for more than 30 years. Even if we return to Japan we shall be completely unacquainted with things at home.

"Not knowing the real state of affairs, some people have been talking of the war to come, but it seems to me that there is nothing in particular which would be inimical to the Japanese."

Indicating one of the many hardships arising from the freezing order, Mr. Yukioka revealed that each Japanese was allowed to take out only 25 pesos, amounting to approximately Y.55.

Of the 390 Japanese evacuees, 200 are due to leave Shanghai on Sunday aboard the Asama Maru, while the remainder will leave on August 30 on board the Taiyo Maru.

British Night at "Follies" Tonight

Tonight will be the biggest of all the Moonlight Follies' Nights when British Night will be held in the beautifully illuminated grounds of Hayim's Garden. Provided the weather remains favourable the performance will be held tonight. If by any mischance rain should intervene then British Night will be held next Thursday, August 28. It was intended if postponement became necessary to hold British Night on Tuesday next but it has been learned that the Shanghai Race Club is holding its annual soirée and fête at the Race Club on that night. At the time of writing the weather looks very favourable and the ground has dried rapidly so that by this evening the gardens should be in first class condition.

Record in View

Every effort is being made by the British community under the auspices of the British Residents' Association to make tonight's performance a record both in regard to attendance and financial results and it is expected that the present record of Ch.$72,000 established on American Night will be surpassed with a comfortable margin.

For the auction there has been donated an authentic copy of "The Times" giving an account of the Battle of Trafalgar with Nelson's despatch. This unique document has been carefully preserved and is in excellent condition.

Added to this valuable document will be a copy of "The Times" giving the Duke of Wellington's account of the Battle of Waterloo but this second copy is a reprint and not an authentic copy, though it is very difficult to tell the difference. It is expected that these interesting documents will produce a substantial sum for British War Funds.

Stock Exchange Back Effort

Members of the Shanghai Stock Exchange are making British Night their special night and they themselves and their clients will attend in full force under the leadership of Mr. Ellis Hayim.

Practically all tables have been sold and the few odd ones left may be secured from Messrs. Moutrie's. Admission tickets may also be obtained at the entrance gate to Hayim's garden 402 Avenue Haig, and every effort will be made to provide extra table accommodation even if it has not been booked in advance.

If any one will be in the slightest doubt as to whether the performance will be held tonight, they should tune in on Radio Station XCDN when frequent announcements will be made.

First Church of Christ, Scientist

"Mind" is the subject of the Lesson Sermon to be read in all Churches of Christ, Scientist, throughout the world on Sunday, August 24. Golden Text:—I Cor. 2.16. "Who hath known the mind of the Lord, that he may instruct him?" Among the citations which comprise the Lesson Sermon is the following from the Bible:—"O the depth of the riches both of the wisdom and knowledge of God! how unsearchable are his judgments, and his ways past finding out! For who hath known the mind of the Lord? or who hath been his counsellor?...For of him, and through him, and to him, are all things: to whom be glory forever. Amen." (Rom. 11).

The Lesson Sermon also includes the following passage from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures", by Mary Baker Eddy:—"The Scriptures imply that God is All-in-all. From this it follows that nothing possesses reality nor existence except the divine Mind and His ideas. The Scriptures also declare that God is Spirit." (page 331)

Life Sentences for Murder of Watchman

Found guilty of kidnapping and murdering an Indian watchman of a Japanese coal godown in Paoshan Rd. 1, Chapei on July 24, two Chinese, Chen Hsueh-pao and Fee Ching-pao were sentenced to life imprisonment yesterday in the First Special District Court. Four other accomplices were given prison terms or fines while five other men were acquitted.

Sheng Chi-fah and Liao Chi-tai were each sentenced to six years' imprisonment while Chen Tao-ying and Hsu Wen-yi were each fined $500. During the various hearings held in the past, it was revealed that the sentenced men were responsible for an attempted robbery in the godown where they wanted to steal about $18,000 worth of iron bars.

The unfortunate Indian watchman, Sunda Singh, raised an alarm. He was bound together with his wife. The men later kidnapped and murdered him. His body was dug out from a piece of vacant ground in Chapei.

Quota Body Receives Numerous Appeals

A number of applications for special consideration have been received by the quota committee appointed by the French consular authorities here in connection with the restrictions imposed on the use of power and electricity consumption in the French Concession.

Consumers in the Concession using more than the allowed kilowatt hours in a given month will have the excess usage deducted from their allotted supply of electricity for the following month. Excess use of electricity for the second month would result in the defaulter having his light cut off and his meter reinstalled at such subsequent time when he has fully made up for the excess.

In order not to cause any upheaval in industries and business it was stated some time ago that special consideration would be given to bona fide cases. The quota committee was appointed to investigate all applications.

Churchill Broadcast At 5 a.m. Monday

Mr. Winston Churchill's broadcast to the Empire, in which he will speak on his meeting with President Roosevelt and the joint Anglo-American declaration, will be audible in Shanghai and China at 5 o'clock on Monday morning (Shanghai Summer Time) in the 19, 25 and 31 metre bands. A reproduction will be transmitted by the B.B.C. at 9.15 p.m. (Shanghai Summer Time) in the 16 and 19 metre bands. Radio Station XCDN will endeavour to relay the 9.15 p.m. transmission.

Consul Sued for Commission

A civil case involving U.S.$12,500 was heard in the Second Special District Court yesterday with Mr. M. Et-Lourie as plaintiff and Mr. Emmanuel P. Yannoulatos, Consul-General for Greece in Shanghai, as defendant. The former alleged that the sum was due to him as unpaid commission for brokerage services in a sale of about 12,000 Goodyear truck tyres. The hearing was limited to the examination of a witness, Mr. M. B. Terk, a Russian representing the China Motors, and was postponed *sine die* pending further investigations.

Mr. Terk told the court about negotiations concerning a deal in trucks for which both the plaintiff and defendant went to his company in 1940. The deal did not materialize, he revealed, owing to the fact that it was difficult to obtain foreign exchange to cover it despite efforts made by negotiators in Dairen. The trucks were meant to be sold to interests in Manchoukuo. It was suggested that beans might be sent to Hongkong where the trucks were placed instead of cash but it was difficult to obtain an export permit. He also told of how both parties to the dispute were involved in a deal of tyres. He said that both of them co-operated in the business for about three months. He also knew that they did so on previous occasions, notably in 1934. Mr. T. K. Ting, representing the defendant, told the court, however, that Mr. Terk's statement did not necessarily mean that his client had co-operated with the plaintiff ever since 1934.

Share in Commission Claimed

The court was told that the transaction over tyres was concluded between the tyre firm and the Showa Tsushu Kaisha Ltd., in Tokyo, with Mr. Yannoulatos acting as broker. Represented by Dr. Piero V. E. Terni and Mr. T. K. Ting, the plaintiff claimed that the total sum involved in the deal was U.S.$500,000. Of this sum, it was alleged, Mr. Yannoulatos received his legal commission of five per cent. or U.S.$25,000. The plaintiff's claim to US$12,500 is based on his contention that it was through his original private business connections alone that the buyers and sellers finally concluded the transaction.

History of the case dates back to December of 1939 when Mr. Et-Lourie was offered by China Motors to act as a broker in a deal concerning 1,000 trucks with tyres, it was revealed by Dr. Terni. The trucks were in Hongkong and they were offered to the defendant by the plaintiff. The offer was rejected, it was alleged, on the grounds that it was not his (defendant's) line of business. In February of 1940, Mr. Yannoulatos contacted the Manchoukuo Government Truck Monopoly, called Mr. Et-Lourie and asked him to renew negotiations for the sale of the trucks. To negotiate for the proposed sale, Mr. Et-Lourie was said to have made three trips to Dairen.

An alleged separate question of the tyres arose and it was claimed by the plaintiff that he brought about the contact between Mr. Yannoulatos and China Motors which firm subsequently introduced the latter to the Goodyear Tyre Company. The transaction was not concluded, it was alleged, and a few weeks later, it was further alleged, Mr. Yannoulatos used the contacts he had thus made through Mr. Et-Lourie, to sell a consignment of approximately 12,000 tyres of the same make to the firm in Tokyo. The plaintiff further alleged in court that the defendant as a broker received a commission of U.S.$25,000 and claimed his share of this commission amounting to U.S.$12,500.

Thais Told to Be Prepared

Bangkok, Aug. 22.

Bangkok Radio last night counselled Thais to prepare themselves for any possible eventuality while the country was still at peace.

The speaker emphasised that there was no change in the situation, that Thailand did not face any danger of attack, and deprecated any attempts to sensationalise the precautionary advice.

Nevertheless he urged the public to be prepared with shelters, dugouts, blackout accessories, and methods of dealing with incendiary bombs.

The new member of the Cabinet, Luang Vichit Vathakarn, Deputy Foreign Minister, made a broadcast in Thai last night on the "security of Thailand." Translations of the speech were broadcast on all wave-lengths in English, French, German, Italian and Japanese.

British and Japanese assurances to Thailand, and her own determination to try her best to adhere to the strictest neutrality and preparedness to die for freedom, were the three guarantees of Thai's security, said Luang Vichit Vathakarn.

After reiterating Thai foreign policy as adumbrated on July 29 and August 9, the speaker said they must thank the British and Japanese for the assurances given by their spokesmen including Mr. Anthony Eden and Air Chief Marshal Sir Robert Brooke-Popham.

He concluded by stating that the Thais were ready to sacrifice everything in case of unprovoked aggression.—Reuter.

Grady Starts Talks In Philippines

Manila, Aug. 22.

Completing calls on United States and Commonwealth leaders since his arrival here on Wednesday, Mr. Henry F. Grady, former United States Assistant Secretary of State and President Roosevelt's economic emissary, today began talks with leaders in industry and communications for the purpose of speeding up the flow of important war materials to the United States.

Conducting separate conferences with leaders of each industry, Mr. Grady will devote today's talks especially to important chromium and manganese manufactures.

During the next few days Mr. Grady is due to carry on similar talks with railway and hemp industry officials. The American official is due as well to survey and consider other broad economic problems bearing on defence.

It was expected that Mr. Grady would complete his work here in three weeks after which he would make a tour of the Far East, returning to the United States late in October.—Domei.

Prisoner of War Questioned

Many of the prisoners taken by the Russians have been only too willing to talk. They have not been able to understand why they are fighting against Soviet Russia, and they have not liked the experience. The picture shows one of these prisoners being questioned by Russian officers.

"Black Week" Settlement Last Year Mentioned in Court

THE "black week" settlement in the stock market on December 23, 1940, was constantly referred to by counsel before Judge Sir Allan G. Mossop in H. M. Supreme Court yesterday at the adjourned hearing of the $15,025 action brought against Mr. J. L. Crompton, former Shanghai broker, by Mr. P. S. Golovatsky, a former Russian employee, in respect of a cheque drawn by plaintiff on the Hongkong Bank. Mr. C. E. Sherwin appeared for plaintiff while the defendant was represented by Mr. K. E. Newman. The case was adjourned until 10 a.m. on Monday after defendant had been subjected to a gruelling cross-examination by Mr. Sherwin.

In his defence defendant admitted signing the cheque but declared that he was ignorant of the matters related thereto. He had signed various cheques, he said, after leaving hospital, thinking they were in connection with the settlement of December 23. It was brought out in evidence that a Chinese runner of the defendant had defaulted in the settlement and according to defendant's admission, the shortage was met by plaintiff not drawing a cheque which defendant had given to him representing money owing to him in connection with the particular settlement. Defendant also admitted that plaintiff had advanced him $10,000 which he declared had been refunded.

Joined as Assistant

In cross-examination defendant told the court yesterday that he first met plaintiff in July last year and suggested to him that it might be of mutual benefit if he invested $10,000 in J. L. Crompton and Company, to which plaintiff eventually agreed. Under the contract of employment, he said, plaintiff was to serve as an assistant in his office, devote his whole time to the business which, he said, plaintiff did to the best of his ability. Asked by Mr. Sherwin at this point why he had told the court at the previous hearing that plaintiff had sat at his office and done nothing defendant replied that there was nothing to do and added that his runner, a Chinese, transacted all the business while he was at the exchange.

Witness agreed that a friend of plaintiff had been employed to keep the books of the firm at the suggestion of plaintiff. Counsel here suggested that plaintiff had put forward such a proposal because he was disgusted with the way the office was run, particularly with the bookkeeping. This defendant strenuously denied. He later admitted that the books were unintelligible even to himself and admitted that plaintiff had called in Messrs. Lowe, Bingham and Matthews to inspect the books. He denied the suggestion that plaintiff had asked him a refund of the $10,000 and for a cancellation of their agreement.

Alleged Loan Disputed

Asked if it was not true that he had given plaintiff a cheque for $10,000 and "implored" him the following day to lend him the money again to enable him to meet the next settlement defendant replied "I absolutely dispute that".

Defendant went on to say that he still considered that the runner was indebted to the firm for $13,100. He admitted the indebtedness had been covered by plaintiff and that he had received $500 on account from the runner.

Questioned by His Lordship witness said he would be willing to pay plaintiff if the runner paid him. He said plaintiff would not be entitled to the money unless the runner paid him. After further questions from the bench His Lordship observed that defendant was "hedging". "Do you admit you owe plaintiff $13,000"? His Lordship next asked to which witness replied that this was due to plaintiff's own negligence adding that a Mr. L. C. Wong and not plaintiff had been authorized by him to conduct stock business while he was in hospital.

Later on he admitted that the runner was employed by him and had let him down because the runner's Chinese clients had let him down. He went on to allege that plaintiff had encouraged the runner to speculate as evidenced by the fact that the runner's settlement amounted to $400,000 on that occasion which was unprecedented.

Quiet Restored to Labour Front Here

The strike of operatives of the Cathay Hotel Ltd., was regarded as settled yesterday, normal service having been resumed in all departments following the employment by the management of foreign workers to replace many of the strikers.

Quiet reigned at the Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf yesterday with the presence of additional police officers in the vicinity and members of the Japanese Naval Landing Party discouraging the strikers from venturing near the wharf to intimidate the workers who have not walked out in sympathy with them.

Informed quarters yesterday discounted the possibility of a repetition of the trouble on Thursday afternoon when a wharf coolie was killed, three others wounded, following an attack on two police officers one of whom, Detective Sergeant C. W. Krader of the S.M.P. was sent to hospital as the result of injuries sustained. It will be recalled that a mob hurled bricks and other missiles at the police who tried to prevent a clash between the strikers and the remaining workers.

Police headquarters yesterday reported "all quiet" on the labour front with no change in the local situation. According to Chinese sources an early settlement is expected of the deadlock between the workers and the management of the Hwa Yang Weaving and Dyeing Factory on Ferry Road. The mediation has been sought between the employers and striking workmen of a social movement committee and arrangements have been made for a mediation meeting.

The committee recently brought about a settlement in the labour unrest at the Shriro Weaving Factory, Teh Dah Yarn Weaving Factory in Singapore Road, with the striking workmen resuming work.

Japan "Too Proud" To Take Hostages

Tokyo, Aug. 22.

Opening today's regular conference with the foreign press, Mr. Koh Ishii, Deputy Spokesman of the Information Board asked, "Do you think Japan will take hostages?"

Replying to his own question, Mr. Ishii declared, "Our tradition and civilization makes Japan too proud to take foreigners as hostages. It is entirely out of the question."

Mr. Ishii revealed that the Coolidge incident has been finally closed. He added that the lack of Pacific ships was causing an extremely inconvenient situation both for Japan and the United States. Mr. Ishii declared that the 22 Americans who originally attempted to sail to Shanghai were prevented only because of the lack of accommodations. He added that they can leave for Shanghai as soon as they can get accommodations, for which Japan will help.—Domei.

Johnson Confident of Chinese Victory

Los Angeles, Aug. 22.

Mr. Nelson T. Johnson, former United States Ambassador to China now en route to Australia to assume the post of American Minister there, expressed confidence last night in China's eventual victory.

"Once China has won, American businessmen will be able to carry on, and their life will be resumed where they left off," he declared.

Mr. Johnson sailed aboard the ss. Monterey from San Francisco, but the vessel stopped here to pick up additional passengers before continuing the voyage to Australia.—United Press.

Japanese Propaganda

Singapore, Aug. 22.

A curious reversal of Japanese propaganda arguments in regard to Thailand is reported by travellers arriving here from the Thai border.

Until recently the Japanese have consistenly belittled British strength in Malaya and Burma. Now, however, they have reversed the process. Tokyo Radio stated on Wednesday, for instance, that 22,000 troops are standing on the frontiers from Singapore to Burma.

Despite the most emphatic and denials from Bangkok and Singa... the Japanese continue to sugges... Thailand has received demand... bases from Britain.—Reuters.

Thai Legation in Tokyo Changed to Embassy

Tokyo, Aug. 22.

The Thailand Government has notified the Japanese Foreign Office that the status of the Thailand Legation had been raised to that of an Embassy in accordance with an agreement with Japan for exchange of ambassadors. M. Phya Sri Sena, present Minister, has been appointed Charge d'Affaires.—Reuter.

Registrar Renders Decision In Important Milk Case

OBSERVING that it was a particularly bad case in his opinion as the defendant was a police officer and had delivered milk on one occasion in his uniform, adding that the sample of milk was the worst he had seen with 48 per cent. of added water, the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines, in H. M. Police Court yesterday fined Wadhawa Singh, S.P.C. 445, $100 for selling milk without a licence on April 1, $100 for the same offence on April 2, last, and $200 for selling milk to which additional water had been made on July 23. Mr. G. H. Wright prosecuted for the Health Department, S.M.C., while Mr. Ranald McDonald for the defence asked leave to appeal. Defendant also was ordered to pay $100 towards the cost of the prosecution.

The decision of the Registrar brought to a close one of the most important milk cases brought by the department under Bye-law 34 of the Land Regulations for selling milk without a licence and selling milk with added water contrary to the Food and Drugs Act of 1938 (Section 24). Various submissions were made by Mr. McDonald who contended among other things that Bye-law 34, did not include milk as it was not specified, and that the Food and Drugs Act of 1938 was not applicable here. In an oral decision Mr. Haines said:

"I have had an opportunity of going more fully into the arguments of counsel for the defence and I will deal with the points raised in their order:

Legal Findings

"1—Whether the charge was a correct one under Article 57 (1) of the Order in Council? As pointed out by Mr. Wright, this is a trial on a complaint under Article 52 of the Order in Council. I don't think Article 57 (1) should apply. I consider that the complaint was sufficiently detailed for the accused to know fully what the complaint was about, especially owing to the fact that he was found delivering the milk by the prosecution.

"2—Bye-law 34 of the Land Regulations. Mr. McDonald's argument that milk was not provided for under that Bye-law and that 'other foodstuffs" in the Bye-law must be read *ejusdem generis* with the preceding articles. The Bye-law reads in this respect: 'butchers, meat, poultry, game, fish, fruit, ice (I emphasize ice), vegetables, or other foodstuffs. Ice certainly is not a foodstuff and the other articles are. The *ejusdem generis* rule if applicable could only refer to vegetables. There is only one class of foodstuffs known as vegetables therefore, in my view, the rule could not be applicable and other foodstuffs must include anything used as food. Milk is a food and is so considered by the Food and Drugs' Act of 1938, as I mentioned at the last hearing.

Matters of Evidence

"This disposes of the main points and other points raised by Mr. McDonald dealt with matters of evidence. On the evidence I am satisfied that the accused made an unconditional contract for the sale of two big bottles of milk to be delivered to the premises of the licencee of the restaurant daily. I am satisfied that the milk was delivered on April 1, April 2, and on July 23, 1941, and that the sale was completed on the making of the contract but even if it were dependent on the delivery and notice being given to the licencee, the evidence is clear that the licencee either saw accused deliver the milk or had notice of it when the accused was pouring it into his receptacle in the kitchen, but was prevented from doing so by a health officer on July 23. In my opinion this is sufficient notice of delivery."

After reviewing the evidence of a witness for the defence and observing that he was convinced that the man was a lying witness and that there was no reason to suppose the licencee of the restaurant should lie about the price he paid for the milk, Mr. Haines reverted to the Food and Drugs Act of 1938, and said he saw no reason to alter the decision he had already made that Section 24 of the Act was applicable here.

The third point raised by Mr. McDonald was that there was no analyst within the meaning of the Act. As far as he could see, Mr. Haines said, there was nothing in the Act to make the analysis obligatory of a public analyst. Provision was made under Section 41 of the Act for the production of the certificate of analysis, which was sufficient.

Spratley Islands Part Of Formosa

Tokyo, Aug. 22.

When asked if the Spratley Islands and Hainan Island would be returned to China, the deputy spokesman of the Information Board replied that the Spratley Islands have already been incorporated under the jurisdiction of the Formosan Government-General as "Shinnengunto," while Hainan island was a part of China.—Reuter.

Ranee of Sarawak In Singapore

Singapore, Aug. 22.

Lady Brooke, Ranee of Sarawak, arrived here yesterday by Clipper. She is on her way to Sarawak after nealy two years' absence, during which she has earned her own living in the United States.—Reuter.

Riverworks Improvement Commission Established

Peiping, Aug. 21.

A Riverworks Improvement Commission headed by Mr. Yin Tung, Director-General of Reconstruction, has been established for the purpose of improving irrigation, and water and land transportation facilities in North China, the North China Political Affairs Commission announced today. The project is expected to be carried out over a period of seven years at an estimated cost of ¥370,000, the announcement said.—Domei.

CAPITOL
142 Museum Road. Tel. 17100
LAST 3 SHOWS TO-DAY!
at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
"LAS VEGAS NIGHTS"
Tommy DORSEY | Bert WHEELER | Constance MOORE
—$1, $1.30, $1.60—
OPENS TO-MORROW!
JAMES STEWART
in
"NO TIME FOR COMEDY"

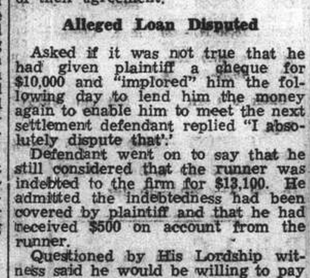
Air-Cooled & Air-Conditioned
GOLDEN GATE THEATRE
745 AV. FOCH TEL. 74456
4 SHOWS TO-DAY!
At 2.30, 5, 7, 9.15 p.m.
Admission: $1, $1.50, $1.80.

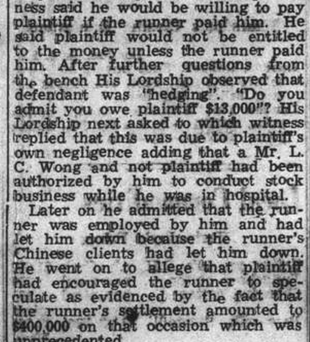
Produced by DAVID HEMPSTEAD. HARRY E. EDINGTON, Executive Producer. Screen Play by Dalton Trumbo. Additional Dialogue by Donald Ogden Stewart.
Special Morning Matinee
At 10.30, Sunday.
Charles Laughton | Clark Gable
in
"MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY"
Admission: 70 cts., Any Seat

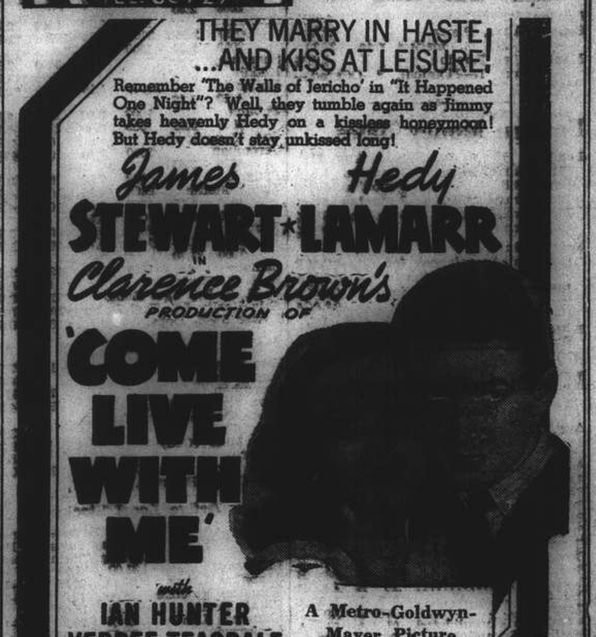
UPTOWN
LAST FOUR SHOWS
At 2.30, 5, 7 and 9.15 p.m.

A BILL OF DIVORCEMENT
AN AMAZING DRAMA, THRILLINGLY PLAYED!
RKO RADIO Picture, with
Maureen O'Hara • Adolphe Menjou • Fay Bainter
Herbert Marshall
Gene Kelly Whitty • Patric Knowles
C. Aubrey Smith • Ernest Cossart
TO-MORROW!
BORIS KARLOFF in
"BEFORE I HANG"

8441-E





— AIR-COOLED and AIR-CONDITIONED —
ROXY TEL. 60727
TO-DAY
at 2.30, 5.30 and 9.15 p.m.
THEY MARRY IN HASTE ...AND KISS AT LEISURE!
Remember 'The Walls of Jericho' in "It Happened One Night"? Well, they tumble again as Jimmy takes heavenly Hedy on a kissless honeymoon! But Hedy doesn't stay unkissed long!
James STEWART * Hedy LAMARR
in Clarence Brown's PRODUCTION OF
'COME LIVE WITH ME'
with
IAN HUNTER
VERREE TEASDALE
A Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer Picture


COMMERCE AND FINANCE

Money and Exchange

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANK

FRIDAY, AUGUST 22, 1941

BANK'S SELLING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3 5/32d.	$ 76.03
U.S. $100 @ 5 5/16	$1,882.35
Guilders 9⅞	$100
Rupees 17½	100
Pesos 10⅝	100
Hongkong $21	100

BANK'S BUYING RATES 10 A.M.

£1 @ 3¼d.	$ 73.84
U.S. $100 @ 5 7/16	$1,839.08
London—demand, $1=	3¼d.
4 months' sight credits	3 9/32d.
4 months' sight docts	3 5/16d.
6 months' sight credits	3 5/16d.
6 months' sight docts	3 11/32d.
New York—demand, $100=	U.S. $5 7/16
4 months' sight credits	U.S. $5 7/16
4 months' sight docts	U.S. $5½

NEW YORK/LONDON CASH RATES

£1=U.S. $4.03¼ U.S. $1=59.52d.

NETHERLANDS TRADING SOCIETY

Java Guilders ..... Selling 8⅝

AMERICAN EXPRESS CO., INC.

Buying U.S.$100=$2,051.282 £1=$31.702

Buying U.S.$100=$2,222.222 £1=$88.275

HUA HSING COMMERCIAL BANK

Sterling basis @ 6d per H.H.$ 1

U.S.$ Selling Rate @ 9¾ per H.H.$100

Local $ (Fapi) buying @ 190 per H.H.$100

CUSTOMS OFFICIAL RATES FOR DUTY PAYMENTS

Gold Unit 1.00—Hua Hsing CRB$ or	$2.796 @ 195
Gold Unit 1.00—Local Dollar	$5.453

Local Exchange Report

Messrs. Drakeford, Davis & Wilson

MERCHANT CLOSING RATES

OFFICIAL BANK SELLING

	August		August
£ T.T.	3 5/32	4 m/s. l.c.	3 9/32
U.S.$ T.T.	5 5/16	4 m/s. l.c.	5 7/16
Rs. T.T.	17½		

BAR SILVER

	READY	FOR'D
London pence per std. oz.	23 7/16	23 7/16
N.Y. cents per oz. troy	34¾	—
Bombay Rs. per 100 tolas	62.13.3	—
Bombay offtake 50 bars.		

U.S. $/£ CROSS RATE CASH QUOTATIONS

New York closing rate for Aug. 22	4.03¼
Local Sellers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	4.02 *
Local Buyers of U.S.$ against £ at the close	4.05 *

*—Nominal.

At the opening, conditions on the "free" market were rather uncertain particularly in sterling for which currency the market was only nominal at 2.3/4d, whilst there were sellers of U.S.$. at 4.5/8. Shortly after the opening, quotations declined to 4.9/16 on merchant buying, but later, cover being more generally available, the market took an upward turn, closing steady with sellers at 2.25/32d Sterling and 4.11/16 U.S.$. August, on the "free" market, whilst "official" rates remained unchanged at 3.5/32d Sterling and 5.5/16 U.S.$. August.

Foreign Exchanges

Closing, Aug. 21.

Bombay Rupee T. T. on:

N. Y.	333¼-332¾	London	1/5 15/16
Shanghai	18¼ N	2 mths	
Hongkong	84½	.. sellers	1/5 15/16
		.. buyers	1/6

London £ Sterling T. T. on:

New York	402.50	Shanghai	3 3/32d.
Madrid	40.00	Bombay	1/6
Berne	17.30	Hongkong	1/3 1/32
Bel. Congo	176½	Singapore	2/4 3/16

New York U.S.$ T. T. on:

Spain	9.25 N.	Brazil	5.05
Paris	2.31	Shanghai	4.94*
S'zerland	23.38	Hongkong	25.34
Sweden	23.85	Hungary	19.85
Montreal	89.250	Manila	49.87 N.
London			4.03¼
Buenos Aires, Paper			29.78
" " " market rate			23.80
Montreal on London			4.51 7/8

A—Asked. N—Nominal. *—Offered.—Reuter.

Foreign Money Rates

London:		Aug. 21.
Fine Bank Bills,	3 months	1 1/16%
Bank Bills,	6 months	1 3/16%
Fine Trade Bills,	3 months	2¾%
Fine Trade Bills,	6 months	3¼%
Call Money		0 7/8%
New York:		
Bankers' Acceptances for 1, 2 and 3 months		0½%B 0 7/16%A
Bankers' Acceptances for 4 months		0⅝%B 0 9/16%A
Call Money		1%

B—Bid. A—Asked.—Reuter.

Manila Gold Shares

(Sales in Pesos)

Aug. 22.	Sales 10 a.m.	Prices p.m. Closing
Atoks	.36 B	.36 B
Antamok	.042 B	.042 B
Baguio Gold	.155 B	.155 B
Batong Buhay	.0041 B	.0040 B
Big Wedge	.46 B	.46 B
Coco Grove	.0675 B	.07
Consolidated Mines	.0046 B	.0048
Demonstration	.03 B	.03 B
East Mindanao	.08 B	.08 B
I. X. L.	.18 B	.18 B
Ipo Gold	.015 A	.015 A
Itogen	.185 B	.19
Mambulao Consolidated	.01 A	.01 A
Masbate Consolidated	.085 B	.085
Mine Operations	.02 A	.02 A
Paracale Gumaus	.255 B	.255 B
San Mauricio	.175 B	.175
Surigao Consolidated	.185 B	.185 B
Suyoc	.105 B	.1025 B
Syndicate Investment	.020 A	.020 A
United Paracale	.16 B	.17
Mindanao Motherlode	.36 B	.395
Manila Hai-Alai	10.00 B	10.10 B
Benguet Consolidated (over the counter)	3.65 B	—

Turnover 156,400 Pesos.
Shares Index 46.44.
A—Asked. B—Bid.—Reuter.

N.Y. Stock Market

New York, Aug. 21.

Prices on the New York Exchange were firm in the early period of trading today but later turned irregular. There was no outward pressure, however, among the leading shares. Good buying continued in a long list of selected issues.

The trading was quiet, reflecting the current uncertainty and levelling off of the market. Further selective buying was seen of issues which have weathered inroads made by Government priorities orders and high taxes. Amusements, liquors, soft drinks, pharmaceuticals, foods and packing industry issues were favoured.

The opinion of Wall Street experts today still was inclined toward predictions of a period of selective buying until September 1 when most analysts foresee resumption of the price rise.

Talk of the war extending probably into 1943 favoured commodities and had a good influence on stocks, according to experts. The war news recently, however, has lacked proper incentive for outbreak of any new speculative demand.

Vacations being taken by business men and the problem of taxes also were involved in the reasons assigned for lack of broad volume. Despite the Interest in commodities, cotton broke as much as US$1.50 a bale before a mild mid-day rally by grains. Both movements were attributed to technical considerations.—United Press.

Shanghai Stocks

Yesterday's Business

The market was quietly active yesterday, with prices in the generals section ruling uncertain. Lumber continued to decline, going to $76 and closing at $77.50.

There was a good turnover in rubbers, business being brisk with a firm undertone. The end of the session saw the market active with prices steadier.

Official Averages

High	Low		Today's Average	Change
466.70	105.32	General	312.61	—0.23
485.40	95.55	Rubbers	294.30	+2.94

Total 590,443 shares, 222 bonds.

Morning Session

China Finance					2000	1.30
Yangtsze Finance					2000	18.80
	500	*18.80	4500	18.90	1500	*19.00
	2000	*18.90	5500	19.00		
S'hai Loan			1000	*20.50	1000	20.25
	3500	20.50	1000	20.25		
I. I. Trust			500	31.25	2500	31.00
Central Prop.					300	21.00
China Realty			500	13.10	3000	13.00
S'hai Land			5500	20.50	1000	*20.50
	1500	*20.25	12000	20.50	2500	20.25
	3500	*20.50	2500	20.25	2500	20.50
Dockyards			3800	29.00	600	28.75
	30	*29.00	1400	28.75	1000	*28.50
	300	*28.75	900	28.50		
Asia Navigation			1000	14.60	6500	14.50
	1500	*14.50	2000	*14.60	4500	14.50
	500	14.60	1000	*14.50	1000	*14.40
	13000	14.40	3500	14.30	500	*14.30
	500	14.40				
Ewo Brewery			500	7.75	500	*7.70
	1500	7.70	9500	7.65		
Wheelock			700	94.50	100	95.00
	1300	94.50	400	94.00	500	*94.50
	600	*94.00	100	94.50	600	94.00
Ewo Mills (Ord)			1000	37.75	100	*38.00
	200	*37.75	700	38.00	300	*38.25
	2000	*38.00	11800	38.00	300	*37.75
	3800	38.00				
Textile			1500	8.65	1000	8.60
	1000	8.55				
Worsted			3000	5.80	2000	5.75
Tram (Bearer) £1					400	*42.75
	1200	43.00	200	*43.00		
C. G. Omnibus			100	18.50	400	18.40
	1100	18.50	200	18.40	100	18.30
	100	*18.50				
Telephone			200	32.00	100	*32.00
	200	31.75	200	32.00	200	32.25
	900	32.50				
S'hai Gas			100	16.50	300	16.60
Paper			4500	5.65	5500	*5.65
	1500	*5.70	500	5.70	2000	5.65
	3500	5.60	1500	5.65	1000	*5.65
	1000	5.60				
Lumber			1300	81.00	200	*80.00
	500	79.00	1300	78.50	1300	78.00
	500	*78.00	400	77.50	100	*77.50
	100	77.00	700	*76.00	200	76.50
	1400	77.00	100	*77.00	200	77.50
Metal			2900	34.25	5400	34.50
	100	*34.50	200	*34.25	4700	34.25
	1400	†34.00	200	34.00	500	34.25
Exploration			2000	25.25	3000	*25.50
	2500	25.50	16000	25.25	2000	*25.25
	2000	25.50	4000	25.25		
Anglo Dutch			500	18.30	1000	18.20
	100	*18.30	1500	18.40	2000	18.30
	100	*18.40	500	18.50	200	18.40
Anglo Java			400	34.50	3600	34.75
	100	*34.75	1100	34.50	1400	34.25
	100	*34.50	1200	34.25		
Batu Anam			1000	2.02½	3000	2.10
	1000	2.07½	2000	2.05	2000	2.02½
	1000	2.00				
Bute			500	9.30	500	9.40
	1000	9.45	500	*9.45	1500	9.50
	1500	10.00				
Chemor			10000	2.90	5000	2.95
	2000	*2.95	1000	*2.92½	3000	2.92½
	2000	*2.90	4000	2.90	3000	3.00
	1000	*2.97½				
Cheng			1000	1.38	28000	1.40
	7000	*1.40				
Consolidated			1000	10.00	500	10.30
	500	10.50	1000	*10.40		
Dominion			500	12.20	1000	12.60
	500	12.80	1000	12.70		
Java Consolidated					1000	4.10
	7000	4.15	1000	4.20		
Kroewoek			1000	2.57½	2000	2.60
	4000	*2.62½	4000	2.60	1000	2.57½
	6000	2.60	1000	*2.60	3000	2.55
	6000	2.57½				
Kota			1000	6.50	1000	6.75
Langkat			100	22.25	1000	22.00
	100	*22.00	2100	21.75	100	21.50
	1100	21.75				
Padang			1000	3.20	1000	*3.22½
	3000	3.25	2000	*3.22½	10000	*3.25
	2000	3.25	3000	*3.30		
Repah			5000	1.70	3000	1.74
	5000	1.72	2000	1.68	1000	1.70
	5000	1.72				
Rubber Trust			1000	13.80	2000	14.00
Samagaga			1000	2.40	3000	2.42½
	1000	2.45	6000	2.50	11000	2.52½
	1000	2.50				
Semambu			1000	2.15	9000	2.20
	4000	2.25	3000	*2.25	15000	*2.20
	2000	2.20	1000	2.25		
Senawang					3000	2.80
Kedah					500	*13.20
Kelantan			23000	1.16	7000	*1.16
	4000	1.18				
Pahang			1000	5.90	1000	6.10
	1000	6.20	1000	6.30	1000	6.40
Sua Manggis					1000	2.90
Seremban			2000	3.40	1000	3.42½
	4000	3.45				
Sungala			500	9.30	1000	9.60
Tanah Merah			2000	*4.15	1000	4.20
	1000	4.15	6000	4.20	1000	4.25
	1000	4.20	1000	*4.20		
Tebong			2000	1.76	4000	1.78
	6000	*1.76	11000	1.78	9000	1.78
	1000	*1.78				
Ziangbe			1500	21.00	1200	*21.00
H. & S. Bank					5	7,050.00
F. M. C. 8% Tael Debs.					9200	98.00
Asia Realty 6% Tael Debs.					5000	75.00
Power 5½% Debs.					8000	99.00

ODD LOTS

Ewo Brewery			100	7.75
Anglo Java			50	34.00
Seremban			368	3.47½
Java Consolidated			570	4.25
	450	4.20		
Langkat			30	22.00
Ewo Mills (Ord)			25	38.25
Paper			50	5.75
S'hai Land	300	20.75	200	20.75

*—Direct Business.

Active Local Stocks

	Thursday Closing	Yesterday's Closing	Change in Per Cent
I.I.T.	31.00	31.00	0
Shanghai Loans	20.50	20.25	—1.2
Yangtsze Finance	18.80	19.00	+1.1
China Realty	13.00	13.00	0
Shanghai Land	20.25	20.50	+1.2
Dockyards	28.75	28.50	—0.9
Wheelocks	94.50	94.00	—0.5
Asia Navigation	14.60	14.40	—1.4
Ewo Beer	7.75	7.65	—1.3
Ewo Cotton	38.00	38.00	0
Worsted	5.80	5.75	—0.9
Metal Industries	34.25	34.25	0
Paper	5.65	5.60	—0.9
Lumber	81.50	77.50	—4.9
Exploration	25.50	25.25	—1.0
Anglo Java	34.75	34.25	—1.4
Anglo Dutch	18.30	18.40	+0.5
Kroewoek	2.55	2.57½	+1.0
Langkat	22.00	21.75	—1.1

To Double Aluminum Capacity in U.S.

Washington, Aug. 21.

Mr. Jesse Jones, Secretary of Commerce, today announced that as part of the plan to double the aluminum capacity, the Government would finance plants costing US$52,000,000 in Arkansas, New York and Booneville dam region. The plants will be operated by the "Aluminum Company of America" and owned by the Govment.

Meanwhile, the Office of Production Management recommended the War Department a further increase of 630,000,000 pounds of the annual production of alumina, from which aluminum is derived, through the expansion of plant facilities.

The recommendation includes, first, establishment of a new plant in Arkansas with a capacity of 500,000,000 pounds, and secondly, increase of capacity by 100,000,000 pounds in other plants in Arkansas which planned to produce 400,000,000 pounds by a previous proposal.—Domei.

Brokerage Loans Down

New York, Aug. 21.

The Federal Reserve System announced today that brokerage loans last week totalled US$317,000,000, off US$11,000,000 compared to the previous week's total but up US$44,000,000 compared to the total for the corresponding week of 1940.—United Press.

New York Stocks

Thursday's Closing Quotations

New York, Aug. 21.

Quiet and featureless conditions prevailed on Wall Street today, with stock quotations closing fractions lower on balance. The pattern traced by the market today was the same as witnessed during the past week, with the general list inclined to edge off slightly, in face of reports of continued Russian setbacks and the unclarified Far Eastern situation.

The volume of trading totalled 390,000 shares.—Reuter.

Dow-Jones Averages

	High	Low	Close	Changes
30 Indust.	126.42	125.72	125.99	—0.02
20 Rails	30.41	30.19	30.21	unch.
15 Utilit.	18.31	18.21	18.25	—0.10
40 Bonds	——	——	90.72	+0.09
11 Commod	——	——	78.79	—0.36

Aug.	20	21	Aug.	20	21.
Adams Exp	7¼	*7	Int T & T	*2¼	2¼
Alg Lud	23¼	23¼	Johns Man	66	66¼
Allis Chal	29¾	29¾	Kennecott	38¼	38¼
Amer Can	82	82¼	Libbey O F	28	28
Amer Cyan	40¼	39½	Lockheed	27⅝	27⅝
Am For Pr	0⅞	0⅞	Loew's	36⅝	36⅝
" $7 pfd	21⅜	21⅜	Martin	27⅞	27⅞
Am Loco	13¼	13¼	Mont Ward	34⅛	34⅛
Am Metal	†19¾	*19	Nat Avian	9¼	*9¼
Am Rad	6⅛	6⅛	Nat Dairy	14⅝	14⅝
Am R Mill	14⅝	14⅛	Nat Dist	22¼	22¼
Am Smelt	41⅛	41⅝	Nat Sup	7⅝	7⅛
Am Sugar	*18⅛	18⅛	Nat P & L	5¼	5¼
Am T & T	152⅛	152⅛	N Y Cent	12⅝	12⅝
Am Tob	69⅛	69⅝	Niag Hud	2⅝	2¼
Am Wtrwrk	4⅝	4⅛	N A Avian	15	15
Anaconda	28¼	28⅛	N Am Co	12⅝	12⅝
Atchison	28⅛	27⅞	N C Bank	*27	*27
Aviation	3¼	3¼	Nthrn Pac	7¼	7¼
Bal Loco	15¼	15¼	Packard	3	3
Balt & O	4⅛	4⅝	Pant Oil	4⅛	4
Barns Oil	9⅛	9⅛	Paramount	15¼	14⅞
Bendix	37⅛	37⅛	Penn R R	23⅝	23¼
Beth St	69⅝	68⅛	Phil Pet	44¼	44⅝
Bliss	16	16⅛	Pullman	28¼	27¼
Boeing	19	18⅝	Pure Oil	9⅝	9¾
Borg War	18¼	18⅝	Radio	4⅛	4
Briggs	19¼	19¼	Reading	16⅝	16⅞
Budd Mfg	4¼	4¼	Rem Arms	*4⅝	*4⅝
Can Pac	4⅝	4⅝	Rep Avtn	3¼	3¼
Celanese	26⅝	25⅝	Rep Steel	20¼	19⅞
Chrysler	58	58	Reynolds	32¼	32¼
Ches & O	37¼	37¼	Schenley	16¼	16
C N Bank	*30¼	*30¼	Shll U Oil	14	14
Col G & E	2⅝	2⅝	Soc Vac	†9¼	9¼
Coml Cr	23¼	23⅝	Sthrn Pac	14	13⅛
Com & So	0⅝	0⅝	Sthrn Rly	30⅛	30⅛
Cons Ed	17⅝	17⅞	Spicer Mfg	*36¼	*37
Cons Oil	6	5⅞	Stand	5⅝	5¼
Cop St	‡15¼	15⅝	St G & E	17⅝	*17
Curtis Wr	9¼	9	Std Oil	43	43¼
Doug Air	71	70¼	Studebaker	5⅝	5⅝
Dist Corp	16¼	*16	Swift	*22¼	22¼
Du Pont	158	158⅝	Technicolor	9¼	9¼
E P Lead	9⅝	9⅝	Texas	41¼	42
E A Lite	28	28¼	Tw C Fox	8¼	8¼
Elec B & S	2¼	2¼	Transamer	4¼	4⅝
" $5 pfd	54¼	54¼	Un B & P	10⅝	*10⅝
" $6 pfd	59	58⅛	Un Pac	82	*81⅝
El P & L	35	35	Un Air	40	40
Flintkote	14¼	14⅝	Un A Lines	11⅝	11¼
Gen Elec	32	32	Un Corp	0¼	0 5/16
Gen Motors	38⅛	38⅝	" $3 pfd	23⅞	23⅛
Gen Rly	*14⅛	*14⅝	Un Gas	7⅝	7⅝
Gen T & R	*12¼	*12¼	U S Rub	23¼	24
Goodrich	18⅝	18⅝	U S Steel	57	56¼
Goodyear	19⅝	18⅝	Vanadium	25	25
Gt N I Ore	17¼	17¼	Vultee	7⅝	7¼
Gt N Rly	26	26	Walworth	5	5
Gt W Sug	*26	26	War Br Pct	5¼	5
Int Nickel	27	26⅞	West Elec	91⅝	91¼
Int Paper	18	17	Wood Iron	26¼	*26¼

BONDS

Am For P	61¼	61	Int T & T	43⅜	44¼
Aust Com	71⅞	71⅛	Erie	30⅜	31
Brazil	20⅜	21⅜	New Eng	59⅞	59⅞
" 6½%	18	18⅜	Sthrn Pac	51⅞	51⅜
C S P & L	98	98⅛	St G & E	87⅛	86⅞

*—Bid. †—Ex Div.

Dow-Jones Summary

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

Stock Prices in the main list ruled narrowly irregular today on a decreased volume. Profit-taking was centred on many recent favourites, particularly amusements. Business news remained excellent, including higher carloadings. Traders regard the position of General Motors as strong.

By courtesy of Swan, Culbertson & Fritz

A slightly firmer tone has been evident on the stock market during the past week and further encouragement was to be derived from the fact that there was a tendency for the volume of trading to increase on advances and diminish on declines. Price movements were, nevertheless, very selective. As groups, rails and aircrafts did relatively well, the former because of excellent earnings reports and their comparative invulnerability to excess profits taxes and the latter because of good earnings despite heavier taxation.

The removal of additional intercoastal boats will also help the transcontinental carriers, such as Union Pacific, Southern Pacific, Atchison and Great Northern. Luxury and amusement stocks were likewise in demand. Several individual issues, including Greyhound, Paramount and Schenley, reached new highs for the year before profit-taking set in. Operators were still cautious, however, in view of further German successes against Russia and the tense Far Eastern situation. Contrary to what might seem logically to be expected, the market as a whole is not doing as well as the London market.

After irregular fluctuations for several sessions, a broad advance on Wednesday carried the commodity index to its best level since August 8, with both wheat and sugar attaining new highs. Commodity operators were encouraged by President Roosevelt's statement that he expected the war to continue into 1943 and by the report that he would sign the bill freezing Government stocks of cotton and wheat. If this is done, it will doubtless be as a compromise in an effort to stave off higher ceilings on agricultural prices inasmuch as 500 farm leaders from 40 States have asked Congress to reject the proposed 110 per cent. of parity ceiling. Cotton was strong on unfavourable weather and on unconfirmed reports of increased insect damage. Cottonseed oil and lard were firm on the strength of other markets and on the belief that it would be difficult to impose ceilings on their prices.

Business continues to be active and the Federal Reserve Board production index for July stood at the all-time high of 162 with the 1935/1939 average constituting the base of 100. Electricity production was 16.6 per cent. above the corresponding period last year, the gain in carloadings was more than seasonal and New York department store sales were 36 per cent. above 1940. On the other hand, automobile production has been hampered by a shortage of parts, gasoline supplies in the East have been so reduced that consumption will have to be restricted and shortages of civilian goods are going to become increasingly severe. Inability to obtain steel is expected to handicap railroad, oil and canning companies, as well as the manufacturers of consumers durable goods such as refrigerators and washing machines.

THE MARKET IN FIGURES

	Thursday Aug. 14	Aug. 21	Change	
D.-J. average for 30 Indust.	125.96	125.99	up	.03
D.-J. average for 20 Rails	30.09	30.21	up	.12
D.-J. average for 15 Utilit.	18.49	18.25	down.	.24
D.-J. average for 40 Bonds	90.91	90.72	down.	19
D.-J. 11 Commodity Index	78.38	78.79	up	.41

COMMODITY INDEX

Chicago Wheat	111⅝	112⅜
Corn	77⅞	77⅜
Cotton	16.08	16.36
Rubber	*	*
Hides	14.45	14.60
Sugar	1.64	1.88
Cocoa	7.50	7.51
Lard	9.70	10.02½

*—Trading suspended.

BUSINESS

	Previous	Latest
N.Y. Times Business Index	132.1	131.0
Steel operators (% of capacity)	97.5	98.2
Carloadings (carloads)	879,000	890,000

Market Comments

With the Soviet-German war entering its third month and the Far Eastern tension overhanging the market, local quotations moved at a gingerly pace yesterday. The undertone of the market, however, was of a bullish nature since all offerings from liquidating longs were well absorbed. Prices thus finished near the opening levels, and several counters closed with buyers no sellers.

The industrial section was featureless, with the exception of Lumbers, which dropped from $81 to $77.50. There has been quite a movement in Lumbers lately due to rumours that the company would wind up its affairs. When these rumours had ran their course, it was reported that the liquidation of the firm would be postponed by about six months. Yesterday it was said in market circles that the liquidation plans had been cancelled, and that the company would continue its activities.

Rubbers Active

Rubbers continued active, and especially small and middle priced issues stood in good demand foremost among them being Bute shares, which improved from $9.30 to $10.00. The rubber section has attracted more buyers these days, and although it might be argued that favourable earning reports of many companies may be made responsible for this trend, it is more likely the fact that rubber plantations are over the hills and far away which has its say in this movement.

Despite the uncertain political outlook, the local share market thus continued its steady trend yesterday. Anxieties that the Chinese National dollar might decline in value in conjunction with the easiness of the local money market and the fact that the stock exchange has become the only outlet for speculative activities nowadays were working side by side to bring about the steady-to-firm undertone.

Black Market Rate Gains

The local unofficial exchange market firmed up yesterday when it became known that quite a few telegraphic applications for the allocation of foreign exchange had been passed by the Board of the Stabilization Fund in Hongkong, which had cabled its decision to local banks. Since the interval between application and final approval has thus been greatly shortened, it might be expected that the scrample for exchange which has been witnessed these days will somewhat taper off.

The recent rush for foreign currencies, by the way has been brought about by large shipments of cotton from Brazil and the United States which are expected to arrive here within a few days. It is understood that the prevailing spread between the price of raw cotton and the quotations for manufactured yarn is such that the import of raw cotton has become a highly profitable transaction for all concerned.—W.H.W.

U.S. Commodities

Thursday's Closing Quotations

New York, Aug. 21.

The cotton market opened steady, with quotations ruling from 1 point down to 5 points up on trade buying. Subsequently, the market reacted on selling on the reaction theory and profit-taking. Meanwhile, there is still no indication whether President Roosevelt will sign the Smith Bill. At the last callover, quotations ranged from 18 to 24 points down from the precious final levels.

Favourable weather reports and selling on the reaction theory, coupled with Washington uncertainties, were responsible for today's easiness in the Chicago Wheat Pit, with losses from 5/8 to 7/8 cent registered at the final bell.

N. Y. Cotton			N.Y. Sugar No. 4		
Oct.	16.36-36	—20	Sept.	1.88 N.	+1½
Dec.	16.56-57	—20	Dec.	1.92-92½	+1½
Jan.	16.56 N.	—20	Mar.	1.92½-93	+1
Mar.	16.70-70	—18			
May	16.70-70	—19			
July	16.59-59	—24			

Chicago Corn		Chicago Wheat	
Sept. 112¼-112⅜	—⅞	Sept. 77¼-77¼	—⅜
Dec. 116-116⅛	—⅝	Dec. 80⅞-80⅞	—⅜

B—Bid A—Asked.—Reuter.

British Commodities

Thursday's Closing Quotations

London, Aug. 21.

London Rubber: Spot buyers 13⅝ unc; sellers 13¾ unc; Sept. del. buyers 13⅝ unc; sellers 13¾ unc.

London Tin: Standard, cash, middle price, £256¾ —⅛. 3 mths del., middle price, £259¾ —⅛.—Reuter.

Local Commodities

Yesterday's Prices

Cotton yn. 20's, D.H. p.b.	Cash	$1,690
Tungchow cotton ..	per picul	320
Shanghai cotton	per picul	265
		picul
Raw silk, Steamfil. 20/22 78%		$7,000 Nom.
Flour, local ..	per bag (49lb.)	$29.00
Flour, imported	"	33.30

N.Y. Stock Exchange Seat Drops in Value

New York, Aug. 22.

A seat on the New York Stock Exchange has changed hands at $28,000.

This shows a decline of $7,000 from the previous sale.—Reuter.

London Bullion

London, Aug. 21.

London Gold: Bar Gold, Fine, per ounce; 168/-, unchanged.

London Silver: Very quiet conditions prevailed, with no business recorded.

Spot	23 7/16d. unc.
Forward	23 7/16d. unc.

—Reuter.

Elec. power prod. (kw. hrs.)	*3,196,000	*3,201,000
Aver. daily oil prod. (bbls.)	3,912,000	3,953,000
Automobile output (cars)	41,795	45,55[illegible]

*000 omitted.

Stock Outlook: If the war is to continue into 1943 as President Roosevelt has forecast, further inflation appears inevitable. This means that holdings of cash and high grade bonds will become increasingly unattractive inasmuch as they offer no hedge whatsoever against increased living costs. A well diversified portfolio of selected common stocks and meduim grade bonds should offer reasonable protection against a rising price level but commodities, particularly wheat and cotton because of the political factors involved, appear to be perhaps the best inflation hedge. Short term movements on both the commodity and security markets are essentially unpredictable under present conditions because of the uncertainties in connection with the war in Europe and the tenseness in the Far East.

London Stocks

Thursday's Closing Quotations

London, Aug. 21.

The London Stock Exchange displayed a tendency to pause today, and profit-taking appeared in most sections, but the undertone remained generally firm.

British gilt-edged securities were unchanged, while home rails mainly retained their recent advance. Industrials were, however, distinctly reactionary, apart from continued firmness in breweries.

Oils ruled irregularly, with Anglo-Iranian easier and Shell and Trinidad Leasehold issues firm. Kaffirs fluctuated, but were generally maintained. Japanese bonds tended to rule easier.—Reuter.

Aug.	20	21
U.K. LOANS		
3½% War Loan (Red.)	£105 3/16	105 3/16
3% Defence Loan	101	101
CHINESE LOANS		
4½% Gold Loan, 1898	47	47
4½% Anglo-French 1908	45	45
5% Crisp Loan, 1912	30½	30½
5% Reorg Loan, 1913	38	38
8% Stg. Notes, 1925	10	10
5% Honan Rly., 1905	14	14
5% Hukuang Rly., 1911	15	15
5% " " " (Ger. Is.)	13	13
5% Lung Tsing U. H. Rly.	13	13
5% S'hai-Nanking Rly.	17	17
5% T'tsin-Pukow Rly. B.	12½	12½
5% " " G.	12½	12½
5% " " (Supl. Loan) B.	12½	12½
5% " " G.	12½	12½
5% Canton-Kowloon Rly.	13	13
5% Chinese Imp. Rly.	57	57
JAPANESE BONDS		
5% Sterling Loan, 1907	21	20½
6% Sterling Loan, 1924	24	23½
BANKS AND INSURANCE		
Chartd. Bank of I. A. & C.	9	9
H. & S. Bank (Ldn. Reg.)	74	75
" " " (Col. Reg.)	78 N	78 N
Mercantile Bank of India	11⅛	11⅛
National Bank of India	32¼	32¼
Un. Ins. Soc. of Canton	22	22
COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIALS		
Bristol Aeroplane	10/9	10/9
B'tish American Tobacco	86/10½	85/7½
Dunlop Rubber	36/3	36/-
Imp. Chem. Industries	31/9	31/7½
United Steel	23/9	23/9
Woolworths	58/9	58/-
MINES		
Chinese Eng. & Min.	13/6	13/6
Chosen Corp	4/-	4/-
Marsman Investments	5/7½	6/3
Pekin-Syndicate	1/-	1/-
Sub-Nigel	142/6	145/-
Western Holdings	17/9	17/3
MISCELLANEOUS		
Great Western Rly.	41¾	41¾
Gula Kalumpong Rubber	15/-	15/-
London, Midland & Scot.	15⅞	15¾
S'hai Elec. Construction	13/6	13/6
S'hai Waterworks "A"	15	15
Shell Transport & Trad.	48/9	50/-

Speculation on Position Of France's Gold

London, Aug. 22.

Where is the Bank of France's gold, asks the Financial News yesterday, commenting on the first weekly statement published by the bank since the collapse, showing that the gold reserve of the bank amounts to 84½ milliard francs.

This figure does not differ materially from the amount of the gold holding before the Franco-German armistice. The question is how much of this gold is under effective control of Vichy authorities.

As is well known, a large amount was transferred to the United States before the collapse, and was frozen by order of the Washington Administration. Another substantial amount found its way to Martinique and is kept there.

An agreement was recently reached between the Vichy Government and the United States Government, by which the former undertook to consult the latter before moving any gold from Martinique. In return, American authorities agreed to release some of the French gold frozen in the United States for the urgent requirements of the inhabitants of Martinique.—Reuter.

Industrialisation in S. America on Upgrade

The growing industrialisation of the larger republics of South America will probably be stimulated by the diversion of United States manufacturing capacity to war materials, states "The Economist." But such a tendency will, in its turn, be limited by the sources of fuel and power which are available. South America is notoriously short of coal; what coal exists is of poor quality, while supplies from Great Britain are restricted. Argentina's oil does not meet her own demands; the oil-producing countries of the Caribbean are separated by great distances from the ABC States, and as the available tanker tonnage is presumably mobilised for the North Atlantic routes this obstacle is difficult to overcome.

Hydroelectric development has long been recognised as offering great possibilities in Brazil, but it needs heavy and expensive plant, which is not easy to come by just now. Nevertheless, the industrial progress already achieved by certain Republics, notably Brazil, cannot be ignored.

Between 1914 and 1935 Argentina increased her industrial production by 79 per cent., but Brazil by 502 per cent. The planned economy of Dr. Vargas began to bear fruit in the industrial field in 1934, and no other country in the world, except the USSR, has proportionately so greatly increased its industrial production.

There are today nearly a million and a quarter registered workers in Brazilian industries, about 30 per cent. being employed in the production of textiles. Rayon is now manufactured, the amount has steadily increased in recent years, and is now at the rate of about 7,000 tons per annum. Sheet iron and steel are produced in Minas Geraes, although the purely Brazilian development of mineral resources has been somewhat retarded for lack of capital.

Tariff protection has been an essential weapon in the development of these nascent industries, of which many other examples could be given. When, late in 1940, the country celebrated the tenth anniversary of the New Régime, President Vargas was able to record these developments, at the same time emphasising that they had been facilitated by abundant labour, accompanied by adequate social legislation, and attained through the use of national resources alone.

Car Loadings Rise

New York, Aug. 21.

Car loadings last week totalled

Details of Empire Food Plan Given

Canberra.

The total shipping space available for the export of Australian foodstuffs during the third year of the war would be greatly reduced as compared with that available in the first year, the Minister for Commerce, Sir Earle Page, told the House of Representatives recently says the "Sydney Morning Herald."

He was making a statement on the agreement entered into by the Dominions and Britain to deal with food supplies. Similar statements were made simultaneously in the House of Commons and in the New Zealand Parliament.

Sir Earle Page said that the agreement covered co-operative action between Empire countries to meet shipping difficulties. He said the agreement took cognisance of the following factors:

Britain's food requirements must take precedence over all other considerations.

The serious dearth of refrigerated shipping space.

The need for diverting shipping from longer to shorter hauls.

The need for adjusting Australian exports on a reduced quantitative basis.

The need for devising a plan to maintain the productive capacity of Australian export industries to provide the producer with security for the duration of the war.

Document Signed

Principles of the agreement were defined in a document signed by the Prime Minister, Mr. Menzies during his visit to Britain. This stated:

His Majesty's Government of Great Britain fully recognize the great difficulties created for Australian industry by the shortage of shipping. They are anxious to continue taking all Australian produce that can be shipped.

They also appreciate the serious effect upon the Australian economy, and financial structure which these difficulties are causing.

With a view to minimizing these effcets and preventing the impairment of the Australian war effort the United Kingdom Government are prepared to join the Commonwealth Government in arranging to ease the burden falling on Australia during the war.

Basis of Co-Operation

The two Governments have agreed that the following principles should be applied as a basis for such co-operation:

(1) The United Kingdom Government to purchase all Australian produce that can be shipped and to pay for it at prices and upon terms and conditions agreed with the Ministry for Food.

(2) Australian industries to make every effort to adapt their productions to shipping possibilities—by deboning, canning, or pressing meat.

(3) Alternative markets to be developed wherever possible.

(4) Reserve stocks of storable foodstuffs to be created up to a certain quanity to be agreed.

(5) The quantities to be stored to be determined in relation to (a) probable demands during or after the war and (b) to the importance of the industries to Australia.

(6) The financial burden of acquiring and holding these reserve stock pending their disposal to be shared equally between the two Governments.

(7) Payment to be made for produce acquired for reserve stocks to be agreed between the two Governments.

Foreign Exchange for "Necessary Articles"

The Joint Office of the Four Chinese Government Banks has drawn up detailed regulations governing the granting of foreign exchange allotments to merchants importing "necessary articles" and they will soon be made public according to the Shing Sheng News Agency. No foreign exchange allotments will be granted to merchants importing banned goods, the full list of which was published by this journal on August 21.

Quoting banking circles in Shanghai, the report says that importers must have guarantees and present written petitions prior to obtaining foreign exchange allotments. In such petitions, importers must tell their names, usages of the goods to be imported, numbers of tax bills, names of goods and their nationali-

... difficult process of getting individual licenses for each shipment.

French possessions named included New Caledonia, Tahiti and the Marquesas islands.

At the same time Mr. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, issued a general licence for shipments of similar goods to Russia, Turkey and Iraq, which provoked speculation that important shipments of war stocks may be sent to the Soviets through the Middle East.—United Press.

U.S. Car Output To Drop

Washington, Aug. 22.

The Government announced yesterday that in all probability production of passenger automobiles would be reduced 50 per cent. during the 1942 model year which began on August 1. A reduction of 26.5 per cent. has been ordered already for the period from August through November "and progressively more (reduction) in subsequent months with the expectancy of a 50 per cent. curtailment," the announcement stated.

Concurrently, however, production of trucks will be increased for the United States Army and Navy and shipments to Soviet Russia, Britain and China.—United Press.

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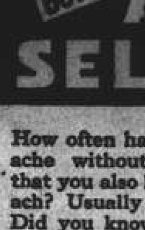

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FROM DAY TO DAY

ACCORDING to the Chinese calendar today is the stopping of the great heat, ch'u-shu.

THE service in Union Church at 10.45 a.m., tomorrow will be conducted by Rev. F. W. Weaver of the Mission to Seamen.

PRIMARY and secondary school students in Shanghai will inspect the Japanese training ship Nippon Maru, which now is visiting Shanghai, today the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports.

MR. R. F. Tsao Dean of Besant School for Girls, will broadcast at invitation of the Health League of China over station XMHD, frequency 760, today, at 4 p.m. on "The Health Problem of Middle School Students."

IN an effort to alleviate the shortage in housing facilities, the Shanghai Special Municipality ---" rebuild or repair the numerous houses in Nantao which are at present unoccupied, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports.

RADIO station XMHC has made arrangements with Mr. H. G. W. Woodhead, C.B.E. to give two short topical talks weekly over the air. Mr. Woodhead will broadcast at 9.15 p.m. on Mondays and Thursdays until further notice.

THE Press Attache of the British Embassy wishes to announce that as from Augus 24, there will be no showing of News Reels at 28, The Bund. It is expected that the showing of British News Reels will shortly be resumed in new premises.

CANADA'S first "Army Day," when about 94,000 persons visited Army camps across the Dominion to see the daily routine of Canada's men at arms, proved so successful that further Army Days, under Military District arrangements, will be held from time to time.

THE "cheap rice" has ceased to be cheap and its importers have defeated the purpose for which it was introduced here namely to stabilize the price of rice according to the 'China Evening News" in a recent outcry against the meteoric rise in the price of the cereal here.

ITALIAN officials tried hard, but unsuccessfully, to suppress the news that Countess Edda Ciano, Mussolini's daugher, had been on an incognito visit to Paris. Much jealousy has been caused by the frocks which she brought home in defiance of the clothes rationing order in Italy.

OUTSTANDING features in station XCDN programmes for tomorrow include the 2 p.m., presentation of "Dreissig Minuten im Dritten Reich" which is a political report, given by the Free German Stage Group; "Inside Occupied Europe" at 7.30 and the XCDN Concert Hall at 10 p.m.

Two young Chinese Buddhist priests, Chang Tsi-quo, 22, and Chen Chung-hung, 20, who have just graduated from the Nanking Buddhist Institute, will be sent to Japan by the Nishi Honganji Temple here to study Japanese Buddhism at the Central Buddhist Institute at Kyoto, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports.

A bountiful rice harvest is reported in southern Anhwei, a Linwang message to the "Sun Pao" says. The market prices are consequently going down and in many southern Anhwei districts there has been a low of C$25 per picul, while in the town of Tunki the price dropped from C$105 to only C$70 per picul.

DR. E. S. Tyau has been asked to broadcast for the Shanghai Anti-Tuberculosis Association today, from 7 to 7.30 p.m., in Chinese on "Home Treatment in Tuberculosis" over station XMHD (through the courtesy of the Shanghai Christian Broadcasting Association) operating on frequency of 760 kilocycles, wave length 395 metres.

DR. Kumataro Honda, Japanese Ambassador to Nanking, who arrived here from Japan on Wednesday, conferred with Vice-Admiral Taiji Ota and Major-General Jinkuro Ochiai, Director and Vice-Director respectively of the Central China Liaison Office of the Asia Development Board, at noon on Thursday, the "Tairiku Shimpo" reports.

THE prosecution brought against Professor Singh before the Registrar, Mr. C. H. Haines charging him with deceiving and imposing on one Hasam Khan and obtaining from him by subtle means $856, a wrist watch and clothing has been adjourned until Monday in H.M. Police Court, Mr. Ranald McDonald is appearing for the defence.

SASKATCHEWAN is claiming the distinction of being the first province to enlist a full platoon of full-blooded Canadian Indians as an active service unit of the Canadian Army. While many Indians are already in the armed forces, this will be the first group to go to war as a body. The platoon will be attached to an infantry battalion.

SPECIAL memorial services will be held at Woosung today by the Association of Shanghai Residents from Aichi Prefecture, to commemorate the fourth anniversary of the landing of Japanese troops at Woosung at the outbreak of the Shanghai hostilities, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports. Japanese troops which landed at Woosung were natives of Aichi Prefecture.

AT present there are twenty-four Sea Cadet Corps located across Canada. Boys may enter a corps at twelve years of age, and remain in it until they are eighteen. The corps has been an invaluable training field for future officers and ratings for the Royal Canadian Navy. Responsibility for the supervision and training of all Sea Cadet Corps has recently been transferred from the Military to the Naval authorities.

THE Japanese Residents' Corporation, with the full support of the Japanese Consulate-General, will hold anti-cholera lecture meetings for three days commencing Tuesday, the "Shanghai Mainichi" reports. Special motion pictures showing the dangers of a cholera epidemic also will be shown, the paper reported. The first day's meeting will be held at the China Grand Theatre, on North Szechuen Road on Tuesday afternoon, the second at the Second National School at 7 p.m., Wednesday, and the third at the First National School at 7 p.m., Thursday night, according to the paper.

THE programme for the Municipal Orchestral Concert to be given in the Jessfield Park tonight at 9.15 (weather permitting) otherwise tomorrow night at 9.15 is as follows:—

TSCHAIKOWSKY
Ballet Suite ..... "Casse-Noisettes"
Overture Miniature
Marche
Danse de la Fee—Dragee
Dance Russe Trepak
Danse Chinoise
Danse des Mirlitons
Valse des Fleurs
Andante from "Quartet" for Strings only
Two Movements from Symphonies
Andante cantabile from the 5th
Allegro con grazia from the 6th (Pathetic)
Danse Macabre ..... Saint-Saens
Meditation from "Thais" ..... Massenet
From Suite "Arlesienne" Menuet
et Farandole ..... Bizet
Conductor: Maestro Mario Paci.

Bravery and Skill Saved H.M.S. Illustrious in Mediterranean

THE story of the brilliant organization, seamanship, and gunnery which saved the aircraft-carrier Illustrious when she was subjected to a series of air attacks in the Mediterranean on January 10, can now be told. Within a few hours this ship was the main target for six air attacks in which nearly one hundred German and Italian planes took part. Both bombs and torpedoes were aimed at her, but only a very small proportion of the scores of bombs hit, states the "Manchester Guardian."

The Illustrious was sailing with the battle fleet when the early attacks were made. The first attack was by a couple of torpedo-bombers. Both launched their torpedoes at her, but the aircraft-carrier altered course in good time and these missed. Naval aircraft from the carrier chased the enemy back to the shore.

Soon afterwards German dive-bombers launched the worst attack of the day. In wave after wave some forty of these dived on the fleet, concentrating on the Illustrious, which was hit by several bombs. These put some of the anti-aircraft guns out of action, did damage between decks, and started several fires. But still the gun crews kept up their barrage, and the Fleet Air Arm fought the dive-bombers in the air while the ship took avoiding action. Two of the young British naval pilots who had exhausted their ammunition in an earlier fight made dummy attacks on German dive-bombers and put them off their aim.

Fire-Fighters' Bravery

Most of the many small fires started by bombs were quickly put out and damage done below decks was soon shored up, but a serious fire in a section of one hangar defied all efforts of the reinforced fire-fighting parties. Damage caused by a heavy bomb in this section hampered efforts to fight the flames, but from time to time the fire-fighters made sallies into the burning hangar, braving the risk of explosions from aircraft with full petrol tanks. At each sally the men were able to do something to check the fire.

Steering-Gear Breaks

Now the Illustrious, with destroyers in attendance, turned and headed for Malta. At this stage her steering-gear broke down and the ship had to be steered with her engines. The ship was also developing a list because of the accumulation of water being poured on the fires. Everybody aboard was working at high pressure to rescue the wounded, repair damage, and fight fires. One party had a great struggle to prevent water reaching the dynamos.

Down in the boiler-rooms conditions were growing almost unbearable. The draught fans were pouring down thick clouds of black smoke and fumes from chemical fire extinguishers. But steam had to be maintained at all costs. The men in the boiler-rooms had to breathe through wet cloths, gasping to get each breath.

Then a third air attack on the ship was launched. This was a high-level bombing attack by seven bombers which were sighted far off and tackled in good time by the fighter aircraft. The attackers were forced to drop their bombs harmlessly in the sea.

Little Respite

While this attack was being beaten off the Illustrious was temporarily out of control and swinging in wide circles. She was got under control and again headed for Malta, but the enemy did not give her much breathing-space. Soon fifteen Junkers dive-bombers protected by five fighters were seen approaching. The first wave dived to the attack and two of their bombs fell near. The second wave followed quickly, but were no more successful, although one bomb scored a "near miss." The carrier's gun crews, although handicapped by the smoke from the fire in the ship, put up such a barrage that this attack was not pressed home. The rest of the German aircraft made a last attempt to attack, but were driven off without dropping a bomb.

A few miles from Malta seventeen enemy aircraft appeared. This was a combined high-level and dive-bombing attack, and again the enemy was beaten off.

The Illustrious was in sight of the harbour when the last alarm was raised. Two enemy torpedo-bombers were sighted, but the Illustrious opened such a hot and accurate fire that no definite attack developed. So, after about seven hours of air attack, the Illustrious made port. Even then she was the focus for a number of air attacks during which her guns helped to beat off the raiders.

But fine organization saved her at sea and helped to save her in port. "From the fact that the ship was saved and brought into harbour it is evident that the entire ship's organization, the centralized control of damage, and the initiative and energy shown by all were of a very high order," says the official report.

Final Attacks

"The ship suffered damage in four of the ten attacks carried out on her at sea and in Malta. The two final attacks were on a very large scale, with at least fifty aircraft in each, but these only scored one hit owing to the determined manner in which the guns were fought.

The engine-room and repair parties saved a vulnerable ship after severe damage and in difficult conditions. Seventy bombs fell in the immediate vicinity of the ship during the four large-scale attacks.

Enemy Losses

Apart from the very heavy losses inflicted on the enemy during the raids on Malta the Illustrious and her aircraft imposed the following losses on the enemy during the attacks at sea: Nine German aircraft were seen to be shot down, five by naval aircraft and four by gunfire. A further seven were seen to be damaged, and at least two of these almost certainly failed to return to their bas-

Firmness Urged in Freezing Measures Against Japan

London, Aug. 22.

The "Manchester Guardian," in a leading article yesterday on rumours of the possibility of trade licensing between Great Britain and Japan, states: "If when the freezing of Japanese assets was announced it was intended to allow a certain amount of trade to pass by way of granting licences, it would only be natural to make arrangements to finance it. But that was certainly not what the public understood these sanctions to mean.

"They clearly were imposed on account of the Japanese invasion of Indo-China. If the economic counter-measures are to serve any purpose they must hurt.

"Substantial concessions might weaken that purpose without removing the irritation caused by general principle. That such concessions are being considered has so far been suggested mainly from Japanese sources. This is denied in London, though not as firmly as could be desired.

"One Government authority last night asserted that the arrangements would only cover a few thousand pounds designed mainly for the payment of diplomatic and consular expenses. Another department the night before at least suggested that clearing accounts were being inaugurated both here and in other parts of the Empire to finance any mutual trade that might officially be approved. Licences, said this statement, would be granted only within the limits of funds available on the clearing account.

Any Possible Loophole

"Undoubtedly the Japanese may well desire to make the greatest possible use of any loophole so that they can replenish stocks, and if they have been given the impression that the present arrangement might be shaped into the thin end of a wedge, they should be quickly disillusioned.

"Any suggestion that trade licences might be granted on financial grounds, or even on grounds that certain materials are of no use to our war effort and can therefore be spared, would deprive the sanctions of all meaning.

"The grave step has been taken for reasons of high strategy. The risks are well-known and have been weighed in advance. Any weakness in execution, or any suspicion that financial arrangements might serve, without further formality, to cover up the breach in the embargo, would not lower the risk but would wholly undo the effect of the action."—Reuter.

Americans Leaving Kobe for Shanghai

Tokyo, Aug. 22.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha Lines, apparently under pressure from the Foreign Office, accepted bookings this morning for 26 American officials and officers aboard the Tatuta Maru which will sail from Kobe for Shanghai on August 28.

The party includes nine United States Navy, two U. S. Marine and four Army language officers plus two Consulate clerks due for home leave and nine consular employees who recently evacuated Russia. Most of these were expected to obtain trans-Pacific passage aboard the transport Henderson.

The N.Y.K. action was along the lines of what was believed to be the original American Embassy's suggestion for evacuation of officials when Japanese ship sailings were cancelled.

Other Americans leaving for Shanghai were Miss Marilyn Klein of Brooklyn, Mr. Ray Lewis, employee of the American President Lines, and Mr. Ray Deven, an executive of an American import firm.

A party of eight Americans and Britons evacuating from Moscow arrived via Tsuruga yesterday after a gruelling night-and-day trip around the northern route. They intended to continue towards America but now apparently must join other stranded Britons and Americans here.

The lengthy sleeper-less railway trip was necessary in view of overcrowding of the main line railway trains. The party included Mrs. Neonila Magidoff, wife of an Associated Press correspondent in Moscow, Mr. H. R. Habicht, former United Press correspondent in Moscow, and his wife and two small children.—United Press.

Italian Invasion of Croatia Reported

Helsinki, Aug. 22.

The "Aftonbladet" yesterday published despatches from Berlin stating that private sources had revealed that Italy had served an ultimatum on the Axis-created state of Croatia and had then sent troops marching into the country yesterday morning. The despatch said the report could not be officially confirmed.

Italian troops occupied Dubrovnik and Kraljevic despite Croatian resistance, the despatch added.

Berlin officials said there was no confirmation of the rumour.

The same sources in Berlin also stated, without confirmation, that Italian circles in Berlin believed that Premier Benito Mussolini would soon proceed to the east front to meet Hitler.—United Press.

Roosevelt Studies Strike Problem

Washington, Aug. 22.

President Roosevelt yesterday conferred with Mr. Myron C. Taylor, former Chairman of U.S. Steel and Mr. L.S. Korndorff, President of the Federal Shipbuilding and Drydock at Kearny, N.J., on the strike holding up production on nearly half a billion dollars worth of Navy work.

The three men later conferred with Col. Frank Knox, Secretary of Navy, Mr. Sidney Hillman, of the Office of Production Management, and Mr. William Davis, Chairman of the Defence Mediation Board, seeking a settlement of the 15-day tieup.—United Press.

IAN Hamilton, a boy of fifteen, from Newcastle-upon-Tyne, who had been evacuated to Canada, was homesick. He hitch-hiked 1,500 miles across the Dominion in four and a half days, and at Halifax, Nova Scotia, signed on as an ordinary seaman on a tramp steamer bound for England. He started out with only £1, but ended his trip at a West of England port with £7 pay.

Lord Louis Mountbatten To Command Illustrious

New York, Aug. 22.

The British aircraft-carrier Illustrious, which is in an American shipyard for repairs, will be commanded by Lord Louis Mountbatten, says the British Press Service.

It will be recalled that the Illustrious was the main target of German and Italian dive-bombers on January 10, when British warships were escorting large vital convoy to Greece.

The Admiralty then announced that she was struck by seven large bombs which but several of her guns out of action and caused several fires aboard. Under her own steam, with an escort of destroyers, the Illustrious reached Malta safely.—Reuters American Service.

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SHIPPING NEWS

The **Yawata Maru**, owned and operated by N.Y.K. line, will leave the T.K.K. Wayside Wharf for Kobe and Yokohama this morning taking a considerable amount of cargo and a large number of passengers.

* * *

Expected to arrive in Shanghai today from Kobe and Nagasaki is the **Kobe Maru**. The vessel operated by the T.K.K. should dock about 3 p.m. at the Wayside Wharf. It will return to Kobe via Nagasaki on Sunday.

* * *

The **Hukuken Maru**, T.K.K. line, is expected to leave the Yangtzepoo Wharf at 10 a.m. today on her return trip to Keelung and Takao. Registered and ordinary mail for the ship are closing at the Post Office at 8 a.m. today.

* * *

Bound for Tsingtao and Dairen, the **Hoten Maru**, D.K.K. line, left Shanghai yesterday for Tsingtao and Dairen with a large number of passengers and cargo. Meanwhile, the Shanghai Maru, bound for Nagasaki only, left port yesterday. The **Needwood**, bound for Tientsin, has also departed.

* * *

The **Dairen Maru**, D.K.K. liner, is expected to arrive in port tomorrow and not today as planned, due to rough weather. She will dock at the Whangpoo Wharf, Shanghai side, and will probably sail on her return trip to Tsingtao and Dairen the following day. Passengers sailing with the ship are requested to embark direct at least half an hour before sailing time.

* * *

The **Marechal Joffre**, big French vessel operated by the Messageries Maritimes, arrived in Shanghai yesterday from Saigon after having touched at Manila. She is tied at the lower buoys 12 and 13. The vessel brought a cargo of more than 5,000 bags of rice, 150 tons of general cargo and 483 passengers including 400 Japanese evacuees from the Philippine Islands. The vessel will remain in port until about August 29.

Vessels Sailing

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Vessels Discharging

GLENBEG and ANTILOCHUS. Balance of Shanghai cargo ex these vessels has arrived from Hongkong per ss. Hanyang for discharge into C.N. Co's French Bund Godowns. Consignees are requested to send in their endorsed Bills of Lading in exchange for local Delivery Orders and take delivery of their cargo as soon as possible. No insurance effected. Agents Butterfield & Swire. 23-8

Yesterday's Arrivals

Name	From	Consignees
Marechal Joffre	Saigon	M.M.
Konsan M.	Tsingtao	D.K.K.
Anwoo	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Fooshing	Hsinkong	Chung Hua
Asama M.	Japan	N.Y.K.

Yesterday's Departures

Name	Flag	Despatcher
Hweiping	Chi	Tai Ping
Hsinping M.	Jap.	T.K.K.

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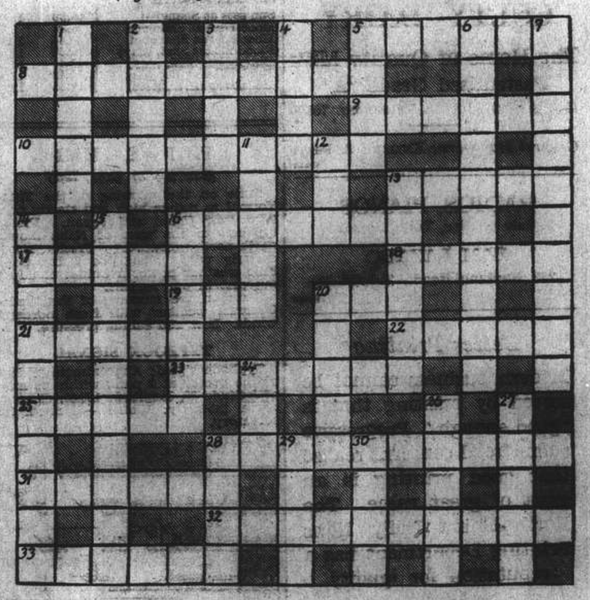
(By Arrangement with the "Daily Telegraph")



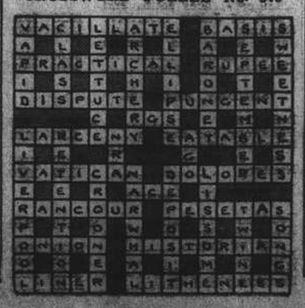
ACROSS

5 More than one nation appear in this article of clothing
8 Historian
9 Dye
10 Apparently an English girl was in this Great War battle
13 No, this lot of troops have not got the wind up
16 Rout that came from France
17 Chemical that would sound like leather to a cockney
18 Title
19 Only one tool this, not the lot
20 Serpent
21 River of Africa
22 This part of the body sounds as if it might be useful in a boat
23 Slander
25 Part of this tree would be useful for a Jubilee decoration
28 To declare the silly fellow always fed
31 An insect with a small head and not entirely bad
32 Mourn well in sad fashion
33 An uncommon example

DOWN

1 If this dishonest person loses his head there's some warmth
2 Title one has to reckon with
3 The European who can show you a place of refreshment
4 This has an effect on the temperature
5 Vessel
6 "O such rival" (anag.)
7 One by one round the wine in 6 down fashion
11 A Biblical character seems to be at the bottom of this confusion
12 Bird not found in the Zoo
13 Lower from the sea-bed
14 Plant with edible head apparently
15 Is this really a teetotal drink?
16 "Thread" (anag.)
20 Beast
24 The fellow in 23 across
26 Marshal sounding like a bit of light
27 This room is obviously quiet
28 The helper who, if fat, is in a mortal way
29 Part of a car
30 Outlet

CROSSWORD PUZZLE No. 579



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TO-DAY'S WEATHER PROBABILITIES

Overcast to cloudy and probably showery weather with strong north-westerly winds over our regions. Cyclonic storm with rain over the Yellow Sea and Korea, owing to the typhoon advancing north ward. Cloudy with strong north-westerly to south-westerly winds over the Eastern Sea.

	At Cathedral		At Siccawei	
Temperature yesterday	min. 75.0	max. 86.0	min. 74.1	max. 85.6
,, same date last year	min. 78.5	max. 92.0	min. 77.0	max. 93.9

Rainfall: Trace.

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS

SHANGHAI, SATURDAY, AUGUST 23, 1941 (1st day of 7th moon)

AIR AND OCEAN MAILS

Pan American Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Aug. 23, 8.30 a.m. registered and 9.30 a.m. ordinary. Air mails for Europe may be sent by this service to U.S.A. for connection with the P.A.A. Trans-Atlantic Air Service.

British Overseas Airways Service per steamer to Hongkong on Aug. 23, 8.30 a.m. registered and 9.30 a.m. ordinary.

Dairen and Japan Air Mail close daily at 8 p.m.

Next steamship mails for America and Europe: Sept. 14, 1941.

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IN MEMORIAM

In ever-loving memory of ARTHUR LEONARD CROMPTON, who passed away on August 23, 1939.

TO-DAY'S EVENT

AUGUST

23 'XCDN Moonlight Follies', British Night, 9.30.
23 *Ending of Heat (Ch'u-shu)*
23 *Japan entered Great War (1914)*
23 *Sincere and Wing On Co.'s bombed, Shanghai (1937)*
23 *German-Soviet Non-Aggression Pact signed (1939)*

COMING EVENTS

AUGUST

27 'The Trumpeter' XMHD, 8.30

SEPTEMBER

13 B.W.A. Fun Fair and Tennis Tournament, in aid Red Cross, Cathedral Girls' School, 3.

SHANGHAI POWER CO.

It has been agreed between the Shanghai Municipal Council and the Company that the temporary surcharges for electric service to be added to the bills for ordinary consumers for consumption periods ending in the month of September, 1941, will be as follows:

For Lighting 244.52%
For General Power, Heating, Cooking, and Water Heating 475.07%

A. KENDAL WARD,
Secretary and Treasurer.

August 22, 1941. 10892

CALDBECK, MACGREGOR AND COMPANY LIMITED
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances of Hongkong)

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN that a full Power of Attorney has been granted to Mr. Peter Gordon Strickland authorising him to sign our Company's name per procuration.

MACGREGORS, LIMITED
General Managers.

Shanghai, August 23, 1941. 10902

EWO BREWERIES LIMITED
(Incorporated under the Companies' Ordinances, Hongkong)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Share Certificate No. 4199 in the name of Wang Shung Yard for 500 shares numbered 588501/589000 in this Company has been declared lost.

A duplicate Certificate will be issued one month hence and the original Certificate, unless recovered within that period, will thereafter be held by the Company as null and void.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
General Managers.
Ewo Breweries Limited.

Shanghai, August 23, 1941. 10907

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

REMOVAL NOTICE

We have the pleasure to advertise that all our Offices will be removed from 36 Kiukiang Road to 86 Canton Road Building on August 24, 1941.

The telephone 18080 for all Departments (day and night), remains unchanged.

MITSUBISHI SHOJI KAISHA, LTD.

Shanghai, August 21, 1941. 10868

REMEMBER

the injured in Air Raids and the brave Army of Red Cross workers who tend them and

HELP TO BUY

medical equipment by giving to the Red Cross and St. John War Organisation through

The Central British War Fund (Hon. Treas, Mr. G. H. Stacey, c/o The Hongkong and Shanghai Bank)

V WOMEN, V

we read, are more musical than men. Some of them can make a song about nothing. Any of them would make a song about the loss of jewellery or furs unprotected by ALL RISKS insurance.

C. E. SPARKE
INSURANCE OFFICE
Agents:
PHŒNIX ASSURANCE CO., LTD.
Established 1782 Assets £30,000,000
18 The Bund Telephone 11303

NORGE
for refrigeration

COLUMBIA RADIO
V V
British and Best

ELECTRIC AND MUSICAL INDUSTRIES (CHINA) LTD.
878 BUBBLING WELL ROAD
Telephone 30865 10897

WHY SHIFT GEARS?

Chrysler's Fluid Driving is easier and safer. Vacamatic Transmission gives automatic safety control. Come in and try it.

MARK L. MOODY
Fed. Inc., U.S.A.
80 Avenue Edward VII.
After We Sell—WE SERVE

THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
and
THE INDO-CHINA S.N. CO., LTD.

Rates of Freight from Shanghai to Tsingtao, Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin will be increased as from September 1, 1941.

Particulars of the increases in question may be obtained from the undersigned.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents,
THE CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.
JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD
General Managers,
INDO-CHINA S. N. CO., LTD.

10874

CULTY DAIRY
The Home of Quality Milk
Pasteurised Grade "A"
1567 AVENUE JOFFRE. TELEPHONE 70126

General Managers: KEYLOCK & PRATT
10839

RADIOS, PIANOS
Sale or Hire, Tune, Repair
SAM LAZARO
232 Nanking Road. Tel. 19225
10866

Better Printing

Modern business cannot be served by printing that is "good enough." Progressive commercial concerns realize that good printing is an asset of great value. The North-China Daily News Printing Department has a reputation for quality.

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Reports and Accounts
Minutes of Annual Meetings
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Stationery
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Freight Tariffs
Trade Circulars
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NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS
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17 The Bund, Shanghai, China.
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TIEN KWANG MANUFACTURING CO.

VARNISH, COLOURS AND STONE POWDERS

853 Loh Ka Pang Road,
Nantao, Shanghai. Telephone 14653
10764

Drink V

AQUARIUS

LEMON SQUASH
ORANGE SQUASH
GRAPEFRUIT SQUASH

Delicious, Refreshing and Absolutely Pure.

THE AQUARIUS CO.

Insurance Company of North America
PHILADELPHIA
The Oldest American Fire and Marine Insurance Co.
R. A. KREULEN, *General Representatives.*
Paid-Up Capital, U.S.$12,000,000 Assets, U.S.$107,177,701
2nd Floor, Continental Bank Building, 113 Kiukiang Road
Telephone 12867 (3 lines)

HANDBAGS
Just arrived from New York

Latest designs and colours in finest American calf.

BOYES, BASSETT, LTD.
215 Nanking Road

10885

WEATHER, TIME AND TIDE

China Coast Time, Greenwich+8 hours. (For summer time add 1 hour.)

Meteorological Reports	Aug. 21 16.00	Aug. 21 21.00	Aug. 22 4.00	Aug. 22 9.00
Barometer (inches)	29.65	29.67	29.61	29.66
at 32 F. (variation for 24 hrs.)	0.00	—0.03	—0.03	—0.03
at 32 F. ,, ,, 12 hrs.)	+0.01	—0.02	—0.04	—0.01
Wind (direction)	NE/N	NE/N	N	N/W
,, (miles per hour)	19.3	14.3	11.3	16.3
Temperature (Fahr.)	78.6°	77.0°	75.6°	78.1°
Humidity (per cent)	92	93	94	86
Nebulosity (0 to 10)	10	10	9	8
Rainfall (inches)	0.01	0.01	—	—

Siccawei Abridged Report Aug. 21	Mean 1941	24 hrs. variation	68 years average
Barometer (mean 4 obs.)	29.66	—0.02	29.74
Temperature: min. 75.2° max. 82.8°	79.0°	—0.3°	80.1°
Total rainfall January 1 to midnight before last (inches)	50.28	0.64	31.13

Time and Tide	23/8	24/8	25/8	26/8	27/8	28/8	29/8
Sun rises at Shanghai	5.24	5.25	5.26	5.26	5.26	5.27	5.27
Sun sets at Shanghai	18.30	18.29	18.27	18.25	18.24	18.23	18.22
Moon rises at Shanghai	5.38	6.41	7.44	8.48	9.53	10.57	12.00
Moon sets at Shanghai	18.44	19.25	20.06	20.47	21.31	22.15	23.05
Flood makes Shai. (day)	10.52	11.25	11.58	12.14	12.45	13.26	14.17
Ebb makes Shai. (day)	15.47	16.32	17.15	17.52	6.05	6.35	7.06
H.W. W'sung Bar (day)	12.42	13.19	13.51	14.31	15.12	15.55	16.40
Ht. above LLW. (feet)	11.15	11.55	11.60	10.95	10.15	9.90	9.10

THE WEATHER

(See top of page, left)

State on the morning of the 21st:—Normal to rather high and steady pressure over China and Japan. Violent typhoon to the west of Naha moving north-north westward. Fresh north-easterly winds along the China Coast. Fine weather in north China: cloudy to overcast in our regions.

State on the morning of the 22nd:—Overcast weather with fresh northerly winds. Low and falling pressure.

TYPHOON SIGNAL

Typhoon signal: Approximate position of the center at 2 p.m., within 60 miles of latitude 30, longitude 126.30, direction north, intensity: Violent.—Siccawei Observatory.

CHART FOR LOCATING THE POSITION OF TYPHOONS FROM SICCAWEI REPORTS.

POST OFFICE NOTICES

(See top of page, right)

The following times apply to the Head-Post Office Szechuen Road Bridge, Earlier posting at Sub-Offices is needed.

SATURDAY, August 23.	Reg.	Ord.
Tsingtao and Dairen	*20.00	7.15
Formosa via Keelung	*20.00	8.00
Aust. N.Z. S.S. India and and Suez (via Hongkong)	8.15	9.30
Hongkong and Canton	9.00	9.30
Amoy	13.00	13.30
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
Japan Korea and Formosa via Nagasaki	20.00	20.00
Tsingtao and Dairen	20.00	20.00
SUNDAY, August 24.		
Indo-China	A*20.00	9.15
Hongkong and Canton	9.30	10.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
MONDAY, August 25.		
Tsingtao and Dairen	x 11.30	12.00
Kiangpei offices south and east of Jukao	18.30	19.00
Nantung	18.30	19.00
U.S.S.R. via Siberia	18.30	20.00
Hongkong and Canton	19.30	20.00

*The night before.
A Parcel mail for Indo-China, closes at 16.00 on 23rd.
X Provisional time subject to alterations.

Canton-Hanoi-Saigon-Bangkok Air Mail

Air mails close on every Sunday and Wednesday at 8 p.m. for registered and ordinary for transmission per Shanghai-Canton Air Line to connect with the aeroplane leaving Canton for Hanoi on every Wednesday, Friday and Saturday and for Saigon on every Monday and Bangkok on every Friday. The air mails may also be sent per available steamer to Canton via Hongkong.

Netherlands K.L.M. Air Mail Service (Batavia-Lydda) per steamer to Singapore via Hongkong on Aug. 23, at 8.30 a.m. for registered and at 9.30 a.m. for ordinary.

Domestic Air Mail

Nanking per Shanghai-Nanking Air Line at 1 p.m. and 10.30 p.m. at Yuhang Road Sub-Office daily at 12.30 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Hwaining Kiukiang and Hankow, per Shanghai-Hankow Air Line daily at 10.30 p.m.

Ningsia, Shensi, Szechuen, Yunnan Kweichow; Hupeh (Shasi and west) and west to Hongkong for the Hongkong-Chungking plane.

Peiping, Tientsin, Tsinan, Tungshan, Haichow, Kweiteh, Kalgan, Tatung, Kweisui, Paotow, Shanhaiwan Shihkiachwang, Changte, Kaifeng, Taiyuan, Yuncheng and Linfen by the planes of the China Airways Co. close daily at 10.30 p.m.

Tsingtao per Shanghai-Tsingtao-Dairen Air Line close at 10.30 p.m.

Canton, Swatow and Hoihow per Shanghai-Canton Air Line close at 10.30 p.m. on Sundays and Wednesdays.

Daily Train Mail

Nanking only at 7 a.m. and 1.30 p.m. Entire N.S.R. and River Ports up to Ichang at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Kiangpei offices north and west of Jukao at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

T.P.R. north Pinghan, Lunghai and Kiaotsi Lines at 10 a.m. and 10.30 p.m.

Entire S.H.N.R. including Siaoshan, Kokiao and Shaoshing daily at 1 p.m.

Sungkiang and Hangchow only at 10.30 p.m.

Remarks: For Europe via Siberia:—Mails for Europe and U.S.S.R. via Siberia despatched per trains via Nanking and Tientsin to connect with the Trans-Siberian trains (for time of closing see above.)

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

Contributions received by the "North-China Daily News" will be forwarded to the societies or charities concerned, by whom acknowledgment in these columns will be made in due course.

I. C. Milk Fund

Szamatolski, Kurt $10
Leitner, Richard and Martha 5
Horowitz, B. ....2 Schwarz Hans ...1

IN MEMORY OF MY FATHER

Seidenberg, Hans $10

IN MEMORY OF FRIEDA LUEDECKE BDD.

Luedecke, H. A. 50 Pfohn, Helene ...3

1941 MERCURY

Drive this Mercury—Judge for yourself whether its extra comforts, performance and Big-Car Luxury are not well worth the little difference you pay over lowest priced cars.

BILLS MOTORS
Federal Inc., U.S.A.
615 Avenue Foch. Tel. 74400 (6 lines)

Positions Vacant

Do not enclose original testimonials when replying to advertisements. Copies answer the same purpose.

WANTED by British firm an intelligent Portuguese or Chinese young lady, who speaks good English, as office telephone operator. Please state particulars and salary required to Box 1409, NCDN. 10894

AS doctor's office assistant, wanted young lady, perfect knowledge of English, Chinese. Reply stating qualifications to Box 1424, NCDN. -2305

HOUSEKEEPER, Portuguese preferred, for first-class foreign boarding house, French Concession. Address Box 1396, NCDN. -2274

BAR girl of Russian nationality, neat appearance, wanted for first class establishment; reply stating references, experience to Box 1427, NCDN. 10906

WANTED: Secretary of Chinese nationality. Must be well experienced in export and import business, good English essential. Salary and living allowance $300 to $500 per month. State sex, age, education, experience, family condition. Address Box 1430, NCDN. -2311

$150 monthly inclusive for shroff, cash guarantee $1,000. Central Employment Agency, 833/17, Avenue Joffre. -2292

WANTED, a steno-typist with perfect knowledge of English. Address Box 1429, NCDN. 10905

VACANCY for an apprentice. Keen and capable youth required for Shanghai utility company. London Matriculation essential. Address Box 1377, NCDN. -10879

WANTED, clerk for typewriting, filing and general office work. State salary. Box 1354, NCDN. -2200

ATTRACTIVE, European young ladies required as entertainers by leading bar. Salary and commission. Apply 470 Avenue Joffre before 2 p.m. -2243

WANTED, experienced manager or partner for well established Russian restaurant in good locality. Write in Russian or English to Box 1329, NCDN, giving references and previous experience. -2239

Business Opportunities

LEATHER of American, Australian and Chinese origin, at cheapest prices. Lots from 1,000 to 10,000 pounds. Box 1426, NCDN. -2309

FOREIGN well established factory seeks further capital for enlarging production. Sound and very profitable business. Box 1214, NCDN. -1989

WE buy and sell all kinds of leather. You will always get best prices from us. Telephone 18433. -2026

WANTED additional agencies, any lines, to increase business. Correspondence invited. Norwegian-American Purchases Sales Corp. Chinese Post Office, Box 5022. -2230

ADVERTISER, British, willing purchase active partnership in bar or other sound business up to $10,000. Address Box 1362, NCDN. -2215

FOR SALE, recipes and formulas anti-leakage compound for tyres, soluble glass, chemical paints, and many others $10-$50 each. Address Box 1360, NCDN. -2213

Miscellaneous

REFRIGERATORS made and repaired by foreign experts. Several new and second-hand in stock. Foreign Engineering Co. Telephone 78145. -1906

WHO will "give, loan or lease" a sewing machine to American Hospital for Refugees? Badly needed. Call 21843 or address 37B Brenan Road. -2197

Chinese Servants

COOK, many years' experience, guaranteed many variety cuisine, seeks immediate employment. Good references. Box 1392, NCDN. -2266

ADVERTISER recommends reliable couple: cook-boy and wife washamah, available early September. Box 1364, NCDN. -2217

34097 Reliance Employment Agency, 1082 Avenue Road. Trustworthy household servants only. Individual, quick service. -2181

Personal

EUROPEAN gentleman desires meet young lady, European refugee, between 18/20 for friendship. Enclose passport photo if possible. Box 1396, NCDN. -2270

FOREIGNER, very good financial standing, seeks companionship of attractive foreign lady. Replies strictly confidential. Box 1397, NCDN. -2272

FOREIGNER; Briton, age 32, seeks companionship of attractive British/American lady. Replies strictly confidential. Box 1370, NCDN. -2230

Beauty Culture, etc.

Advertisements under this heading are carefully scrutinized before acceptance, and though no guarantee can be given readers may be reasonably assured of their bona fides.

LADY gives general massage, manicure 10-7 p.m., 205 Peking, lift 374 Kiangse Road, Apartment 30, second-floor. -2205

ALICE, 380 Rue Bourgeat, Room 2, from 2 to 10. Massage. -2220

Back To School!

COMPLETE EQUIPMENT SUPPLIED

For Cathed[redacted]ools

BLAZERS

READY-TO-WEAR OR TO-MEASURE

WHITEAWAY, LAIDLAW & CO., LTD.

Positions Wanted

Advertisements under this heading only are accepted at the rate of twenty dollar cents per word per insertion, with a minimum charge of $2.80.

AVAILABLE September 1, expert American secretary-stenographer. Interview without obligation. Box 1422, NCDN. 10909

EXPERIENCED young Chinese lady, perfect English, expert shorthand typing; can handle correspondence independently; well-recommended. Box 1421, NCDN. 10900

YOUNG Chinese (college student) with knowledge of chemistry and typewriting, seeks chemical work, laboratory or office. Box 1420, NCDN. -2300

YOUNG Chinese lady, mission college graduate with good knowledge of English, seeks position. Experience: private English secretary for an American lady. Box 1423, NCDN. -2302

CAPABLE, young lady stenotypist, perfect English, Russian, employed, seeks betterment. Address Box 1408, NCDN. 10891

EXPERIENCED Chinese with sound knowledge of accountancy, advertising and general office routine, seeks immediate employment. A1 references. Reply Box 1407, NCDN. -2289

RUSSIAN lady seeks position as housekeeper. Outport no objection. Box 1373, NCDN. -2232

BRITISH-EDUCATED energetic foreigner, several years local business/office experience, seeks suitable position. Box 1400, NCDN. -2277

CHARTERED secretary, qualified accountant, 29, single, British, 14 years first class offices, responsible positions. Good salary. Address Box 1383, NCDN. -2288

PORTUGUESE, many years experience, speaks Chinese, desires clerical position. Salary no object. Box 1349, NCDN. -2193

ENGLISH lady with bookkeeping, shorthand and typing knowledge, desires position. Box 1325, NCDN. -2136

Educational

ADVERTISER requires daily lessons in Latin. Please communicate, stating terms, with Box 1401, NCDN. -2281

PAINTING, drawing lessons. Celebrated artist. Proficiency assured within short period. Max Heimann, 80 Route Kaufmann, House 30. Telephone 68047. 10890

CHINESE Mandarin lessons from experienced Chinese teacher, three times weekly, wanted by foreign gentleman. Address Box 1394, NCDN. -2269

FOREIGNER wants to have practice in English conversation, about two hours a day, with a young lady who knows colloquial English well. State terms. Apply Box 1374, NCDN. -2223

BRITON, former record holder stenography, opening classes shorthand, typing, beginners/advanced. Telephone 76205. -2234

ENGLISH lessons from experienced tutor, two/three times weekly, wanted by Japanese gentleman. Address Box 1366, NCDN. -2220

COMPLETE commercial course, shorthand (Gregg/Pitman), typewriting. English, commercial correspondence, bookkeeping, coding, filing, students prepared for Pitman, Gregg and London Chamber of Commerce examinations. Class or individual tuition. Moderate fees. Apply Mrs. Sweeney Steno-Typist Academy, 173-301 Seymour Road. 10474

THE Shanghai Business College. Autumn session commences September 1. Shorthand, typewriting, English, bookkeeping/accountancy. 320 Szechuen Road (Second Floor). Telephone 17733 10771

Lost

BILL of Lading (original and duplicate) No. 439 marked in square 16 below, one case, cotton socks and No. 440, marked PK in diamond, 50 bales cotton piecegoods, per ss. Taiyuan bound for Hongkong on 21.8.41. Having notified and applied to Messrs. Butterfield and Swire for issuance of a new Bill of Lading, the public is hereby warned against honouring the old B/L, which has been declared null and void. Yuen Chi. -2298

Furnished Apartments

WANTED to change one-roomed apartment, kitchen, bathroom, for two or three-roomed apartment. Please telephone 73871. -2273

THREE/four rooms, all conveniences, best location. Furniture to be taken over. Box 1345, NCDN. -2185

TO LET, in a new apartment building, in the best residential part of French Concession, two and three-roomed furnished and unfurnished apartments with all modern conveniences. Apply A. Leonard, P. Veysseyre, Architects, 461 Avenue Joffre. 10818

Unfurnished Apartments

261 Route Culty, Attractive newly-constructed three-roomed flats with bathroom and kitchen available for occupation about September 7. Rent $580/$600 per month, including hot and cold water only. For further particulars apply Palmer and Turner, Property Office, 17 Canton Road, telephone 15059. 10691

1/147 Route Boissezon, four-roomed flat with two baths. Apply Room 55/110 Szechuen Road. -2201

NEW three roomed flats to let, big garden. 321/10 Route Dupleix. Bathroom, kitchen. Deh Ching Realty Co., 231 Nanking Road. -2101

For Sale—Miscellaneous

PILLOW cases, $1.50 each; guest towels, 75 cents; ladies' handkerchiefs, $3.50 dozen; lace curtains, $7.50 pair. Lace & Linen Syndicate, 114 Peking Road. 10893

BEAUTIFUL dining-room set (by Sims & Co.), Exceptional quality, 19 piece carved set in perfect condition; dining table (three leaves), 12 chairs, large, medium and small sideboards, china closet, screen and mirror, US$300 (good investment); attractive man's carved desk with chair, US$50; ladies' inlaid desk US$25; ladies' imported desk US$15; up-holstered blue, tan and high back carved chairs, G. E. 110 v. desk-fan US$5-US$10 each. All in perfect condition. See anytime. Telephone 71094. 10897

BEAUTIFUL solid teak furniture for sale, Used only one year. Hand carved American period design dining-room suite of 12 pieces. Bedroom suite 8 pieces (twin beds). Study, hand carved desk, book cases, easy chairs. Sitting room, double vi-spring easy chairs and settee, four side tables, centre table, large library table. All made by first class craftsmen. £250. Also child's apple green enamel nursery suite if desired. Address Box 1419, NCDN. 10901

FINE-TONED piano, John Brinsmead and Sons, London, 16 in G. E. revolving table fan. Tientsin carpet, 9 x 12. Tea table, Large dog kennel. Telephone 21286. 10904

LUXURIOUS red-lacquered private cocktail bar with 4 stools, 4 settees, all covered with red leather, and table. Price US$300. Inspection Apartment 9, 103 Great Western Road. 10899

PIANO, modern, American make, baby-grand. Good condition. Telephone Manager, 16900. Box 1378, NCDN. 10878

FOR SALE, three-pedal Moutrie piano in good condition. Apply to Box 1376, NCDN. -10877

FOLDING baby cot, English make, ladies' riding boots size 4, G. E. oscillating fan 110 V., electric hot plate. Telephone 70117 (12.30—2). -2228

ONE Herring Hall Marvin fire proof safe, 31 x 34 x 36, double door, Yale lock, ¾ ton. Telephone 14237 (10-12) -2197

1940 Crosley Shelvador refrigerator, 9 cubic feet, US$250. Replies to Box 1393, NCDN. -2267

SUMMER shirts, ½ sleeves, made to measure, from $15.50; Pyjamas, knee length, $19.50. Razon's, 12 Central Road 10888

STAMPS, old and new: Only Hermes Stamp Co., 685 Bubbling Well Road. Telephone 61540. -2784

FOUR dynamo sets, each 1,000 amp., 12 volt. One dynamo set 2,000 amp., 15 volt. All D.C. with motors, resistance boards. Apply Telephone 78145. -2000

SECONDHAND furniture, refrigerators, ice-boxes, household effects, bought/sold at best prices. G. Feiner, 306 Rue Bourgeat. Telephone 73597. -1682

SOONG Pang Kee Iron Works, established 1892. Expert in chemical, pharmaceutical machines and instruments. 278 Avenue Road. -2209

Wanted to Purchase

STAMPS! We buy collections, lots, single stamps, old correspondence. Atlantic Stamp, 465 Bubbling Well. -2310

ADVERTISER willing pay good prices for books on Chinoiserie aspect of Sino-West relations. Box 1403, NCDN. -2292

TWO or three good secondhand typewriters, Royal or Underwood. Please quote lowest price to Box 1410, NCDN. 10896

STEAM engines, 400 and 125-200 h.p. with or without boiler. Gas engine 70 h.p. U. S. Oriental Shipping Co., 216 Hamilton House, telephone 13932. 10869

WANTED to buy one good grand piano, prefer Steinway or other best make. Address Box 1388, NCDN. -2269

GLYCERINE wanted. Please quote price and state brand, packing and quantity. Post Office Box 1222. -2307

SKUNK jacket or three-quarter coat, good condition, reasonable price. No imitations. Box 1380, NCDN. -2244

WANTED to buy, ammonia cooling plant, if reasonable. Telephone 30620. 10882

SECONDHAND electric welding set required by small workshop. Reply to Post Office Box 1649. 10887

Animals

FOR SALE. Thoroughbred male Boston terrier, two months. Telephone 20940, Mrs. Gina. -2216

FOR SALE, two Scotch terrier puppies, 455/106 Rue Lafayette, telephone 85174. -2211

BULLDOG puppy, nice colour, thoroughbred, two months, for sale. 967-A Avenue Joffre. -2198

Dancing

NEW Dancing Academy, 727 Weihaiwei Road, House 3, Flat 202. Academy exclusively for the English-style ballroom dancing. Lessons are given personally step by step by an experienced teacher, Mr. L. Gay. Beginners are guaranteed to be able to dance after four lessons. The fee is to be refunded in case they can not. For the advanced, the latest variations and higher technics. -1271

Cameras

EXPORTER urgently wants cameras of any make. Payment in USA currency. Box 1169, NCDN. 10782

Motor Cars and Cycles

WANTED, economic, perfect condition sedan, 1938 onwards. Telephone 83992 tiffin time. No brokers. -2304

1931 Chevrolet roadster, for sale, new tyres, top-hood, good condition, $5,000. Box 1402, NCDN. -2283

CHEVROLET roadster in very good condition, newly painted, for sale, US$280. Telephone 74500. -2286

FIAT, 515 model 4-door sedan, good running order, 22 m.p.g., US$310 or nearest offer. View 22 Rue Paul Henry, 9-10, 5-7 p.m. Telephone 72419, Poltere. -2279

FOR SALE. 1940 Adler four-door sedan, 20 m.p.g., only 8,000 miles. US$1,000 or nearest offer. Box 1389, NCDN. -2263

FOR SALE, Chevrolet 1933 convertible coupe, new tyres. Only US$350. Telephone 19156, Mr. Hu. -2246

1940 Chevrolet deluxe sedan with radio, excellent condition. Reply Box 1416, NCDN. -2296

1940 Ford V8 coupe, as good as new, owner leaving. Box 1415, NCDN. -2298

BARGAIN. 1934 Ford four-door sedan in excellent condition throughout. US$385. No offer. Telephone 62897. 10909

1934/5 Auburn 6, complete with radio, US$350. Four brand-new tyres. Engine perfect condition. Telephone 43672, 12.30 to 1.30. No dealers. -2303

OPEL Kadet, 1937 model, purchased new October 1938. In perfect condition, new duco, mileage only 21,000 miles, US$750. Address Box 1418, NCDN. 10901

DODGE 1934, standard sedan, in good condition, for sale, at US$475. Telephone 10429 for details. 10827

IF you wish to buy, sell, exchange or service motor cars you cannot possibly lose by obtaining a proposition from Bills Motors authorized Ford Mercury and Lincoln-Zephyr Dealers. Thousands have been satisfied. Telephone 74400 10839

BABY Ford coach, completely overhauled, very good tyres, for sale. US$375, telephone 74300. -2219

STUDEBAKER Champion 1940, licence, insurance, for sale, in perfect condition. Owner-driven, leaving. Box 1379, NCDN. -2283

TERRAPLANE 1934, two-door sedan, perfect condition, US$400; owner leaving. Address Box 1381, NCDN, or Telephone 20472 after office hours. -10880

Radios

WANTED portable a.c./d.c., short and long wave reception. New or used. Telephone Manager, 16900. 10870

PHILCO Mystery Control all-wave radio, with record-player. Latest model as new. US$215. Please address Box 1357, NCDN. -2208

FOR SALE, one combination radio set. Telephone 23476 between 4 and 6. 10894

Wanted to Rent

WANTED, two-roomed flat with heating, Bubbling Well vicinity Seymour Road. Willing take over furniture. Address Box 1425, NCDN. -2306

MOTHER and daughter require room, use of kitchen as from September 1. Address Box 1414, NCDN. 10898

WANTED small furnished flat, Bund district. Box 1408, NCDN. -2250

AMERICAN, single, wants small, quiet flat/bungalow/apartment, furnished/unfurnished. Box 1405, NCDN. -2238

FURNISHED apartment by September 15; must have two bedrooms, two bathrooms. To responsible party. No children. Apply telephone 10399. -2285

ONE unfurnished room or apartment with bathroom, kitchen optional. Address Box 1375, NCDN. -2225

WANTED: Three roomed apartment, Race Course/Bubbling Well district. Furnished or unfurnished. Address Box 1371, NCDN. -2280

WANTED unfurnished three-roomed apartment, Settlement. Box 1369, NCDN. -2225

WANTED to rent, three-roomed apartment fully-furnished or unfurnished in modern first-class apartment-house or small residence for period one year, by responsible party. Please telephone 23735 between 12.30—2 p.m. -2227

BOARD and lodgings required by British lady with modest income. Box 1352, NCDN. -2186

WANTED to rent one medium size house or one 3-4 room apartment, by very reliable party. Apply Telephone 14091, Mr. Wang. -2188

RESPONSIBLE Briton, wants immediately, two-three roomed flat/house. Furnished/unfurnished. Box 1332, NCDN. -2170

AMERICAN bachelor desires high class unfurnished two room apartment, September. Address Box 1177, NCDN. -1948

UNFURNISHED or furnished apartment wanted immediately. Offers with particulars, price. Box 1344, NCDN. -2189

WANTED, apartment or house, furnished, unfurnished, Concession. Settlement; willing take over furniture or fixtures. Telephone 70754. -2216

Offices, Shops, Godowns

OFFICE and godown space wanted, Central district. Reply Box 1417, NCDN. -2299

FOR SALE over 1,500 square feet, large airy office space; central district; telephone. Box 1359, NCDN. 10867

Unfurnished Houses

BEAUTIFUL house and garden, to let on Columbia Road. Please address Box 1395, NCDN. -2268

JUST built six roomed house, all modern conveniences, Lane 1081, House F109 Bubbling Well Road. Rent $600 per month, premium $16,000. Apply Box 1428, NCDN. 10908

DETACHED house to let to Allied nationals only. Vicinity Great Western Road, near Columbia Country Club. Seven rooms, two bathrooms, pantry, kitchen, garage, servants' quarters. Rent $350. Apply stating nationality to Box 1288, NCDN. -2116

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